CYCLES
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 185 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1920. TWO ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
24th July	Morea	10890
28th "	Merkara†	8235 Calls P. Said and Plymouth only
31st "	Syria	6633
7th August	Kashmir	8841
14th "	Devanha†	8092
21st "	Mantua	10885
28th "	China	7932
4th Sept.	Kaisar-i-hind	11430
11th "	Kalyan	8987
18th "	Plassy*	7646
25th "	Narkunda	15620

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.
† B. I. Company's Fares. Not calling at Marseilles.

SAILING TO CHINA AND CALCUTTA.

Date About.	Steamer.	——
30th July	Khiva	Calls Colo Spore Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRIC . KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	——
30th July	Lhasa	Karachi 9 a.m.
12th "	Karapara	East and South Africa.
14th "	Barpeta	Busreh direct

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage at P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departur
Yetorofu Maru	B Takiguchi	4148	20th July	9th Aug.
Shin-i-Maru	K. Konaka	3804	14th Aug.	25th Aug.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
OSAKA MEECANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, Japan.
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Sagara Maru	T Inoue	27th July	7th August
Bengo Maru	I. Ijichi	7th Aug.	17th Aug.
Burma Maru	T.Takemura	17th Aug.	25th Aug.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA.
Manage.
Ajam Building,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No. 355; Telephone No. 2150.

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Glazed, ironed turned [by] Machinery with tip top finish at one anna each not less than 3).
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
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BOMBAY 3

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
23RD AUGUST, 1920.
FARES:—

First Special	...	Rs. 800/-
(Boat, Promenade and Upper Decks)		
First Class "A"	...	Rs. 750/-
First Class "B"	...	Rs. 700/-
Second Class	...	Rs. 600/-

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH."
Telephone No. 114.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro. Nagpur and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
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Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
26-32, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

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THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE. LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad. Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid Up Capital £765, 242
Reserve Fund £220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,463
BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,000,000
Reserve Fund	14,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
O. E. BANDLE,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,730,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA.
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 44,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Teingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Re. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchang business transacted.
T. SERI.
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	15,55,789	9	8
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta		Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	60,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANKING.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco.
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE
NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank Ltd., and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal an Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imparial Governmen in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,965,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO	£4,000,000
CAPITAL AND RESERVE ...	£4,945,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 28 St. Swithin's Lane, and 26 Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—10, Wall Street.
OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-
BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE, 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchang business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH.
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

THE
UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP ON 29-5-20	59,00,042

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Muzzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 269, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

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ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve month grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to,
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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OUR GREAT PRIZE SALE
RS. 1,500 TO BE GIVEN AWAY IN 41 PRIZES.
BESIDES
HEAVY REDUCTIONS OF 20 TO 35 PER CENT.
ON EACH AND EVERY ARTICLE PURCHASED.
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EACH ARTICLE GUARANTEED TO BE OF LATEST FASHION AND DESIGN.
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DO NOT THEREFORE MISS THIS RARE OPPORTUNITY.
Call Early to Avoid Disappointment.
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Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
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Managing Agents. Secretary
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	30,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	25,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.

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MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST.
It will repay you to send for a copy!
Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000
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HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED
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INSURANCE.

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LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	..	Rs. [illegible]
Claims paid exceeds	..	Rs. [illegible]
Annual Income exceeds	..	Rs. 25,00,000

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ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

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The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
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Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
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Secretaries and Managers.

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A golden, crystalline liquid for the hair. Fragrant with the sweet perfume of the flower. The toast of the ladies.

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The creamy and colourless preparation. Very popular with all lovers of the white rose flower.

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Made from selected fruits and purified. Never turns rancid and beats all other preparations of its kind in the market. Especially with otto of roses.

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OTTO WHITE VIOLET HAIR OIL

The Hair Dressing de Luxe, exquisitely perfumed and made to satisfy the most refined and delicate taste.

ZARINA
CANTHARIDINE TONIC HAIR OIL

Specialities of the firm, containing the purest extracts of Canthari vesicatoria, and free from poisonous like preparations made from the Canthari. A boon to all those whose hairs are falling out, and the secret of many a luxuriant growth of hairs. Trial will convince the most sceptic.

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Phone—2148.

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Sole Agents for

"STIGLER'S" LIFTS.

Five "STIGLER" Make Electric PASSENGER and GOODS LIFTS working at

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"FURUKAWA" Wires Tested and approved by Leading Firms.

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Collars in All Sizes.

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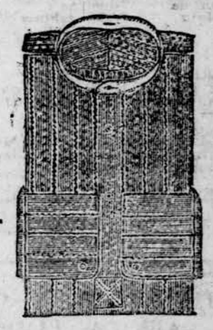

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There is practically no limit to the income-earning powers of the mind when it is keyed up to the highest pitch of efficiency of which it is capable.

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Over 500,000 men and women have already been trained to greater efficiency by the famous Pelman System which develops just those qualities of Concentration, Memory, Initiative, Ideation, Self-Confidence, and Administrative Power which are in the greatest demand to-day.

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Over 100,000 British and Dominion Officers and Men have studied the Course, including 150 Admirals and Generals.

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A Course of Pelman Training is the finest of all mental exercises. It develops your mind as physical training develops your muscles. It is most fascinating to follow and takes up very little time. It is taught by post and can be followed anywhere.

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PERMANENT PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

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THE FIRE EXTINGUISHER that ALL INDIA is NOW BUYING.

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Rs. 13/- LOCAL AGENTS N. C. Shroff & Co.

MACHINERY

Lancashire Boiler 30'×7½'×165 New, by Willam Wilson.

5', 6', 10', 12" Lathes.

Large Pillar Drilling Machines.

Immediate FOR SALE

18", 24", 42" Circular Saw Benches.

Hot Air pumping Engine, centrifugal, Boiler Feed and Hand Pumps, Oil Engines, Gins, etc.,

M. H. DINSHAW & CO.,

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"CORPOSANT"

THE ONLY BRITISH PATENT DRY POWDER

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

Brings fire under control instantaneously Extinguishes burning Petrol, Celluloid, Oils, and all common inflamables.

EVER-LASTING

EFFECTIVE

CHEAP

EASY TO WORK

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and

Specially recommended for

Fire-Brigades—Public and Private Buildings, Cinema, Houses, Theatres, Hotels Motor-Cars and Motor Lorries Carrages.

GODOWNS, WARE-HOUSES, FACTORIES &c.

Sole Agents

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56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,

BOMBAY.

The General Engineering & Stores Supply Agency

201-203, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams "STOREHOUSE." Telephone No. 91

Shipchandlers, contractors & hardware merchants.

Ready stock of mills, gins and Factory requisites.

Immediate delivery of beltings, Jointings Champion forges, Anvils, Circular saws, picks, bolts & nuts etc etc.

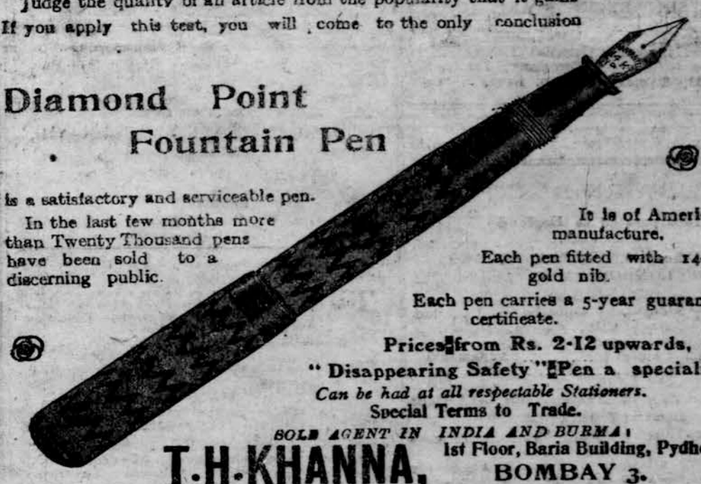
Sole Agents for Lenox hack saw blades, band saws and belting.

Special attention paid to upcountry orders.

Judge the quality of an article from the popularity that it gains

If you apply this test, you will come to the only conclusion

Diamond Point Fountain Pen



is a satisfactory and serviceable pen.

In the last few months more than Twenty Thousand pens have been sold to a discerning public.

It is of American manufacture.

Each pen fitted with 14-kt. gold nib.

Each pen carries a 5-year guarantee certificate.

Prices from Rs. 2-12 upwards,

"Disappearing Safety" Pen a speciality.

Can be had at all respectable Stationers.

Special Terms to Trade.

SOLE AGENT IN INDIA AND BURMA:

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YOUR FAMILY FRIEND

We cure all aches and pains and sprains, inflammations, coughs, colds, cuts, bruises, etc.

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AMRUTANJAN

The first-aid family remedy. Costs 10 As. only: Get one and keep it handy. Sold everywhere.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

R. K. MODY & Co.

301, Nagdevi Street, Bombay No. 3.

Tel. 1711—ENQUIRE FOR :—*Tel. Address* "LUBOIL."

M. S. Shafting	Lubricating Oils	Leather belting
Couplings	Gin Stores	Hair belting
Pedestals	Packings	Pipes & fittings

JUST THE THING FOR SPORTSMEN.

Silk Knitted Mufflers in plain and fancy coloured stripes.

From Rs. 5 to up-ward.

A large selection to choose from

GIVE US A TRIAL

VILCASSIM BROS.

TAILORS & OUT FITTERS,

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL

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C. WOOLMAN & Co.,

Srinagur, Kashmir.

Suppliers of

Tweeds, shawls, Embroidery on Poshnina and Silk. Embroidery on wood, Kashmir Trinkets, Silver and Brass goods of any description, furs, leather goods' and wood carvings of all designs, etc. etc.,

at moderate rates.

Price List on application.

KATOL

The best insecticide Ans. 10 per Tin.

JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.

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TO EARN MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Highly spoken by Magazines and Dailies. TRY

(1) The Wealthy or the Keys of Industry, Rupee one.

(2) Hundred Ways to Make Money, Annas eight.

M. BHIMNATHWALA & CO.,

791, Sankdisery (B), Ahmedabad.

YOUR EYE?

DOES ANYTHING TROUBLE YOUR EYE? Why not write for FREE particulars of the safest, surest and most high-praised remedy for all Eye-Diseases?

L. H. SELLER, DEPT. H, SAMTA, BENGAL.

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MANTLES

OUR IMPORTERS:—

The London, Eastern & American Trading Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

"SHRI HARI"

RADICAL CURE WITHOUT OPERATION.

"SPECIAL TREATMENT"—Rs. 10. PER DAY.

For weakness and following diseases. Antifat, Cancer, Hydrocele, Piles, Elephantiasis, Varicocele, Hernia, Fistula, Tumor, Paralysis, Asthma, Diarrhoea, Consumption, Female skin and eye diseases. Hours 7 to 10 a.m., and p.m. Advise Fee Rs. 2 (Two only) Consulting Physician and Electro-Homeopath.

GOLDOL

Wonderful remedy for lost energy, weak nerves. Rs. 10 for 8 Pills. One pill at bed time only with milk or water.

K. M. BARDOLIVALA,

M.B.E.H. (London).

3rd Bhoiwada, Bhooleshwar, Bombay.

IMPORTERS

OF ALL SORTS OF TYPTWRITERS AND ASSESSORIES.

Rebuilt Remington and Oliver Typewriters are offered to the Public at a reduced price to make room for February shipment. If still solicited.

Mangaldas Dayabhai & Coy.

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BOMBAY.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5 all charges included, by V. P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.). Come and inspect our Show-rooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things, prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOX TYPEWRITERS—Standard and Portable Models. Let us demonstrate you these Lightest touch typewriters in the world. Sole Agents: THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 4869.

STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., sells and Repairs Typewriters of any make. Eureka, Tagger, & Caribonum Carbons & Ribbons Stocked. Price List free. Trial order solicited. 259/261, Hornby Road, Opp. Cox & Co., Fort.

BANKS', MILLS', OFFICES' SEPOYS' complete dresses and Army Uniform and Motor covers suppliers. Apply to SHIVLAL KHIMJI & CO., Lohar Chawl, Arab Building, Bombay 2. 2516

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED TO START with twenty P.E. students for Mathematics and Physics classes by competent Hindu Graduate. Apply to Box No. 914, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3016

NEW MATHEMATICS CLASSES FOR MATRIC STUDENTS—By Mr. P. V. VASAIVALA, B.A., LL.B. late Mathematics teacher, New High School—will open from the 10th August in the New Bombay High School premises, Princess Street, (West) opposite Marine Lines Station. Fees for the term Rs. 30 in advance. Names will be registered from the 1st August. Apply to Mr. VASAIVALA at the above address between 6 and 7 p.m. 2877

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLACK LEPROSY, not more than ten years standing. Lucoderma and Patches of any duration. Pox-marks, Erruptions, etc., cures radically and harmlessly in four weeks. Rs. 7/8 per week. Please write description of the disease for particulars and advice. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta (B). 2816

GENTLEMAN—Litigation may spoil your reputation, Vices may injure your feelings Hopeless debt may declare you insolvent, Dearth of profession mar your prospects; but care not for any of these sudden changes, provided you carry a VENUS POLICY. Admission forms and rules sent free on Application! Premiums Rs. 2 and 1 for 1st and 2nd Class respectively: H. HANSLUX, Esq., President, The Venus Provident Insurance Society 74 Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. 51

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A qualified ACCOUNTANT for a limited company. Apply stating terms with testimonials to Box No. 915, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3017

WANTED AT ONCE.—An entrgetic young English knowing ACCOUNT CLERK, with good prospect. Apply personally to the SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO., Pydhowni, with testimonials. 3021

WANTED.—GRADUATES and UNDER-GRADUATES for a Mofussil High School. Apply stating minimum salary required to Box No. 916, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3018

WANTED.—A Gujarati GRADUATE Second Language, Sanskrit to be a whole time TUTOR to a Hindu boy of respectable family in Fourth Standard. Apply to Box No. 913, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3015

WANTED—A competent PROOF READER for a daily newspaper. None need apply who has not had considerable experience in the working of a daily Newspaper press. Apply to Box No. 490, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—By the District Local Board, Bijapur, a SUPERVISER on a pay of Rs. 200-10-300, per month. Only those who have passed L. C. E. and who have experience of work should apply. Applications with diploma and testimonials to be sent to the VICE PRESIDENT, District Local Board, Bijapur, not later than 31st August, 1920. RAGHAVENDRARAO KEMBHAVI. Vice President D. L. Board. 2960

WANTED—A respectable and Smart PARSI GRADUATE (S. L. French) with polished manners to be whole-time TUTOR and COMPANION to a Parsi youth of respectable family in Bombay, in Matriculation class. Good pay and prospects to really capable man. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to Box No. 910, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2994

WANTED—A permanent BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT OFFICER in the Banswara State. Knowledge of Hindi, Urdu and Survey Settlement indespensable. Pay according to qualifications. Applications should reach the Diwan, Banswara State, before the end of August with copies of testimonials stating lowest pay acceptable. MITHANLAL, Diwan, Banswara State. 2978

WANTED—Applications which should reach the undersigned by 10th of September 1920, are invited from persons holding a British diploma in Public Health for the post of a Health Officer for the Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality; Pay Rs. 300-10-500 per mensum plus a Conveyance Allowance of Rs. 30 p.m. Starting pay required within the above limits may be stated. HOTCHAND, C.T., Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Hyderabad Sind. 3030

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE with Science, a B.Sc. preferred. Apply stating terms to the EDUL. SUPDT., Dharangadra. 3052

WANTED.—A good SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 918, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3050

WANTED—A qualified MOTOR DRIVER, state lowest pay. Apply with certificates to Box No. 917, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3043

WANTED—A competent SALESMAN and three HINDU CLERKS one Senior, in an importing firm. Apply sharp to P. B. No. 2061 (Bombay). 3042

WANTED.—A Persian, Arabic and Hindustani TRANSLATOR and INTERPRETER. Salary Rs. 75. Apply to the CHIEF TRANSLATOR and INTERPRETER, High Court, Bombay. 3010

WANTED—A CHEMICAL EXPERT to take charge of an up-country soap factory and perfumery. Previous experience essential. Apply with testimonials and terms to Box No. 919, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3051

WANTED IMMEDIATELY— A hard working, honest COMPOUNDER, having a special knowledge of packing. Apply sharp with testimonials stating salary expected to Box No. 897, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2893

SITUATION WANTED.

YOUNG Gujrati Hindu of respectable family possessing many years experience of Banking and Mercantile lines, desire lucrative Billet in some well established Indian or European House or Bank or willing to join firm of Stock or Gunny Brokers at Calcutta or Bombay. Also can go Hindu Shethia to Europe. Please write to Box No. 111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2227

WANTED.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for a Life Insurance Co.; Both pay and commission to a man giving good guarantee of business. Easy to canvass. Premiums very low. Plans attractive. Apply Box No. 868, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2684

WANTED—CANVASSERS to canvass shares of a lucrative Limited Company in order to extend Company's business. Good Commission will be paid to canvassers. Apply Box No. 920, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3053

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—An English make MOTOR CAR. Apply the TERRA COMMERCIAL AGENCY, Bombay No. 7. 2895

For SALE—Four double roller GINS, just received from England. Apply UNWALA & CO., 36, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. 3041

GERMAN MARKS FOR SALE—Apply to GULABBHAI NAGARJI DESAI, 42b Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay, 1st floor. Time: 3 to 6 p.m. (S.T.) 3039

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—American mild steel RIVETS, 3/8" by 3/4" to 3". For prices, etc., apply to Messrs. C. NANALAL & CO., 310-12, Nagdevi Street, Bombay. 2963

CHEAP DERBY SHOES.—For School boys and others at Rs. 2/8 per pair. Can be had from WALMER & CO., next to Diamond Jubilee Washing Coy., 11, Hummum Street. 2925

FOR SALE Wanted tenders for pulling down one big house, at the corner of Girgaon Back Road and Proctor Road, adjoining Kennaway House and taking up the material. Apply to BANKEYLAL & CO., Mumbadevi. 2930

FOR SALE—OVERLAND MODEL '4' and FORD SEDAN cars entirely new with Petrol facilities. Apply sharp to Messrs. "BOMBAY AUTOMOBILIES," Hughes Road Chaupati, Bombay. 2919

TO FORD OWNERS—Fresh consignment of International Rubber Tyres and Tubes.—All British Chief features:—Strength, Durability and Resilience. We guarantee that if you try our Tyres and Tubes once, you will always patronize us. For prices etc., apply to: WALMER & CO., 11, Hummum Street. 2924

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Empire No. 1, Visible, Fine, ...	100
Remington No. 7, Rs. 90, 2 Cols., L. Case,	110
Oliver No. 5, American Rebuilt, like new,	160
Remington No. 10, Visible, Rs. 190, 210....	260
Remington No. 10, Brief, Rs. 210, ...	260
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new,...	
L. C. Smith and Bros. No. 5, Rs. 200, ...	225

NICOLLS & COMPANY.
Typewriter Experts.
Opp. Petit Institute.

TO BE LET.

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED BUNGALOW for Princes and Nobles with Tennis, at Nepean Sea Road. Can also be preferred by European and Japanese firms and Princes. Apply MADHAVDAS GOCULDAS, Dadi Seth Estate, Plot No. 6, Chowpatti. 2786

TO LET—For respectable Hindoos, 1st Camatipura Centre Road, opposite Municipal Hospital newly built flat. Electric light. Rent Rs. 70. 3004

TO LET—One lock up MOTOR GARAGE situated on Girgaon Road, near Thakurdwar. Apply to: DEVKARAN NANJEE & SONS, 17, Esphinstone Circle, Fort. 3044

TO LET—FIRST and SECOND FLOORS of new built Building on the corner of Khetwadi Road and Fourteenth Lane (one minute walk from tram road) one Hall, one dining room, three bed rooms and one kitchen room with Balconies in fron and Verandah on the rear with electric lights etc., complete. Rent Rs. 400 and Rs. 450 respectively. Third floor as occupied by the Landlord. Apply within to Mr. HASSANALLI M. GANGRIVALA. 3040

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

THE PRINCIPAL OF THE CALCUTTA FREE SCHOOL is anxious to complete the Roll of Honour of boys from the School who took any part in the Great War 1914-1918. He would therefore be glad if Old Boys would furnish him with full particulars as follows:—Name in full: Years when in School: particulars in detail of military service, whether in or out of India with dates: medals, distinctions, or wounds: Complete particulars of those Old Boys who have made the supreme sacrifice would be welcomed from any one.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS—Required immediately BOOK and GENERAL JOBBING COMPOSITORS, also Vernacular Compositors (Tamil and Telugu). Permanent appointment will be given to competent and reliable men of good character. Good wages (earnings of competent men Rs. 40 to Rs. 60). Apply with testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT, Government Press, Madras. 2935

NOTICE.

WANTED—A competent and experienced WEAVING MASTER with full knowledge of erecting a New Weaving Shed for the Birla Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., Subzimandi, Delhi. Apply with testimonials and salary required to the undersigned.

R. K. BIRLA,
Secretary.
2591

UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB.

NOTICE.

THE last date for enrolment of Graduates as Electors of a candidate for the Reformed Provincial Council on behalf of the Punjab University Constituency is extended to the 10th of August, 1920. It was previously announced to be 25th of July, 1920.

P. R. DUTT,
Registrar, University of the Punjab, Lahore.
28th July, 1920. 2977

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE S. S. "HWAH HSIN" having arrived from Hongkong and Singapore, consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their bills of lading to this Office for countersignature without delay.

No survey will be held on cargo in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after arrival of the steamer.

A. NEMAZEE,
Agent,
S. S. Hwah Hsin,
26/28, Medows Street, Bombay.
3012

THE BOMBAY TENANTS' ASSOCIATION.

(STARTED 26TH JULY, 1919).

OBJECTS—(1) To safe-guard and promote the common interests of tenants. (2) To redress the grievances of tenants as regards rents, ejectments Suits, repairs of rented premises, sanitation, etc. To try and secure Municipal Franchise for the tenants.

The Association consists of the following classes of Members:—

(a) Patrons who pay Rs. 200 at one time.
(b) Life-members who pay Rs. 100 at one time.
(c) Ordinary Members who pay Rs. 1 or more annually in advance.

For particulars and admission forms please see or write to Mr. J. K. Parulkar Joint Honorary Secretary, at Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha & Co's. Office, Royal Insurance Buildings, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. 2950

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, metals railway materials and mechanical and miscellaneous stores, which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bombay.

Detailed lists can be had from the Controller (Sales), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay to whom offers for purchase should be made.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 8th March, 1920. 3288

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MOTOR CAR COMPANIES & ESTATE INVESTORS.

PROPERTY about 12000 sq., yards of land, situated on the main Road in the city, Good locality round about, with a very nice frontage, is either for sale or to be given on lease.

Property about 3060 sq., yards of land, situated at Girgam is for sale.

A plot of land in the suburb near Bombay, (Nearly 50,000 sq., yards) is for sale.

For particulars apply to:—

The BOMBAY PRESIDENCY LAND & BUILDINGS Co., Ltd.,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 2990

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PEARL MILLS.

A SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 14 of the Pearl Mill Fort, in the name of Babulal Normal has been LOST or MISLAID. Finder of the certicate should notify within a month to the undersigned.

BABULAL NORMAL,
3023 393, Kalbadevi Road.

WANTED.

WANTED—Fully qualified MIDWIVES. Free quarters or house-rent Rs. 10 p.m. Private prractice allowed. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age, salary, and qualifications to the Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State. 2995

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of India Rubber Knee Boots either by single, pairs or for larger quantities. These boots are English and American make an perfectly new and in good condition.

The boots may be inspected at the office of the CONTROLLER (Sales), BOARD OF INDUSTRIES and MUNITIONS, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay to whom offers should be made 2610

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that subscribers to British Indian Literary Society, 33/3, Benipukur Road, Calcutta, will get their money refunded on application to the Secretary with M. O. receipts. Secretary falling ill and subscribers Register missing, Interesting Story Book could not be published in time nor money refunded. 2934

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS

A direct monthly service from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Buckmall Steamship Co. Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of eight well be about the same as is charged from New York.

The first steamer of the Line s.s. "Katuna" is expected ready to load in Montreal about July 15th 1920. For further information apply cent per annum.

Messrs. W. A. GRAHAM & Co.
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.
23rd June 1920.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

ADVANCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

6 PER. CENT. TEN YEAR BONDS AND 5 PER CENT. LOAN 1945-55.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the above on the following terms until further notice:—

6% TEN YEAR BONDS.

(1) The Bank will advance 95 per cent. of the amount applied for the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application is made.

(2) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Bonds he will require to make an intial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 400 for 23 months and payment of Rs. 300 on the 24th month.

(3) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5½ per cent.

5% LOAN 1945/1955.

(4) The Bank will advance 90 per cent. of the amount applied for the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application is made.

(5) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a Borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Loan he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly instalments of Rs. 400 for 22 months and a payment of Rs 200 on the 23rd month.

(6) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5 per cent.

(7) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.

(8) In the event of a Borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the borrower to make such repayment, to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balnce of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent in the case of Ten Year Bonds and 5 per cent. in the case of 5 per cent. Loan.

(9) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the amount advanced plus a 5 per cent. margin.

R. A. DON,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.
Bank of Bombay,
Bombay, 5th July, 1920
2320

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CANCELLATION OF REBATE ON EXPORT COAL AND COKE.

THE rebate at present allowed by the East Indian Railway on Coal and Coke exported to Burma and Ports outside India will be cancelled and withdrawn on and from 1st September, 1920, instead of on and from 1st July, 1920 as already notified in the Press Notice dated 29th January, 1920.

C. D. M. HINDLEY,
Agent.
No. 62,
Calcutta, 30th June, 1920. 3286

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE

Carnatic Paper Mills, Ld.

(Incorporated under Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

CAPITAL - Rs. 10,00,000

Divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 100 each.

Payably as follows:—

Rs. 10 on Application.

Rs. 15 on Allotment.

And the balance in calls as and when required of Rs. 25 each, payable at intervals of not less than three months.

Bankers:

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD., Madras.

THE INDAN BANK, LTD., Madras.

For prospectus and application forms please apply to:—

Managing Directors,
"WEXFORD HOUSE,"
Kilpaunk, MADRAS.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA' LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

SHARE CERTIFICATES in respect of 25 shares Nos. 114896/114920 of THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, in the name of Narmal Gulraj, Esq., have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Bank, Alice Building, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay, otherwise duplicate share certificates will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Bombay, 29th July, 1920. 3022

THE SHRI-KRISHNA STORES COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above Company will be held at its registered office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th August, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1920.
2. To confirm the appointments of Mr. Mathuradas Gocaldas Raja as an additional director and of Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas as a director of the Company in place of Mr. Hansraj Damodar Topiani resigned.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Dwarkadas L. Saraya as an auditor in place of Messrs. K. S. Ayer & Co. for the year under report.
4. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By the order of the Board,
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS RAJA,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 19th July, 1920.
Krishna Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.

N.B.—TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday, the 4th of August, to Wednesday, the 18th August, 1920, both days inclusive. 3046

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letter of Administration of the property and credits of GAMANLAL NAGINDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Javeri Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay Share Broker. ..... Deceased.

DHIRAJLAL NAGINDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Javeri, Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CARNSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-third day of July in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD,
The 24th day of July, 1920.
MR. NARAYAN C. DALAL.
3032 Petitioner's Attorney.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS

OFFERS are invited for WHITE, SILVER GREY, KHAKI and NATURAL COLOURED UNION FLANNELS in quantities of 500 yards and over.

Apply to:—

D. RILEY,
Captain,
Assistant Controller (Textiles),
New Custom House, Bombay.
3047

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

BARODA STATE.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive sealed tenders for the supply of copper wires and steel poles. For particulars apply to

BAGANNA BALAJI, M.I.E.E.,
Electrical Engineer, Baroda.
3048

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. NATHU MALL NANAK CHAND, trading in yarn and Aniline and Alizarin dyes at Amritsar, intend to adopt the label ticket or device hereunder described as their trade mark on Aniline and Alizarine dyes.

All persons having any objection to the use of the said label ticket or device on Aniline and Alizarine dyes are requested to make the same with the reasons for such objection known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 14, Mercantile Bank Buildings, within the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which our clients will at the expiration of that period adopt the said label ticket or device as their trade-mark.

The said label may be inspected at the office of the undersigned on any week days during office hours.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LABEL.

A rectangular label or ticket to be called "Gopi Rani", containing the representation of two Hindu ladies clasping each other and floating in the air.

Dated this 29th day of July, 1920.

PAYNE & Co.,
Attorneys for Nathu Mall Nanak Chand & Co.
2944

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond Seas King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of UGOCULJI PANACHAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

LAXMIBAI, widow of Ugculji Panachand of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chikhalwady, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CARNSTOUN MACLEOD Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-eighth day of July in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and twenty and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
The 28th day of July, 1920.
Mr. NARAYAN C. DALAL,
3033 Petitioner's Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI KOOVERVAVOO, widow of Thacker Kalyanji Premji has contracted to sell to our client the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, inheritance, charge, possession, maintenance or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuages, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Lower Colaba, in Broach Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 48 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. , New No. , Old Survey No. , New Survey No. and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 729 and Street No. 27, 29 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the house of Nowroji Baliwalla, on or towards the West by Borah Lane, on or towards the North by the house of Rajakoli and Malakoli and on or towards the South by the house of Sorabji Cawasji and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 3rd day of August, 1920.

VASANT G. MULGAOKER,
For Dharamsi and Co.,
Purchaser's Attorney

3034

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HIRAJI NAOROJI MITHAIWALA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client HIRALAL NAGINDAS PAREKH. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to me in my office at Picket Road, Kalbadevi, Bombay and to the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bombay, within the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 71 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 335, New No. 5280, Old Survey No. 1189, and New Survey No. 9058 and bounded on the East by the property of Naoroji Pallonji Mistry, on the West by the property of Dhunji Kika and on the North by the property of Hirjibhai Hormusji Lord and on the South by the said Bhoiwar Lane which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under A ward No. 1746 and Street No. 66.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1920.

M. F. MULLA,
Purchaser's Pleader.

3011

NOTICE.

(From No. 140 of the General Rules (Civil) of 1911.)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE DATE OF HEARING OF AN INSOLVENCY PETITION
Section 12.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF ALIGARH.

Insolvency Petition: No. 12 of 1920.

In the matter of 1. GOKULCHAND, son of Ta a Ram. 2. PIARELAL, 3. RAMCHANDRA sons of Radhaballabh and 4. KEDARNATH son of Bankelal Vaish of Hathras District, Aligarh, debtors.

To,
Firmnandlal Bidhichand at Bombay, Marwari Bazaar, Creditor.

WHEREAS the above named debtors have applied to this Court by a petition, dated 31st January of 1920, to be declared insolvents under the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, and your name appears in the list of creditors filed by the aforesaid debtors this is to give you notice that the Court has fixed the 28th day of August, 1920, for the hearing of the aforesaid petition and the examination of the debtors. If you desire to be represented in the matter, you should attend in person or buy duly instructed pleader. The particulars of the debt alleged in the petition to be due to you are as follows:—

Rs. 3,800 due on account of loss.

BAHILAL.
Judge.

3029

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RAGHAVENDRA RAMKRISHNA PADUKONE, of Bombay, Saraswat Hidnu Inhabitant, a Clerk in E. D. Sassoon and Co.

KRISHNABAI ALIAS INDIRABAI PADUKONE, Saraswat Hindu inhabitant, widow of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Gamdevi Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this fifteen day of June in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
For Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 15th day of June, 1920.

KRISHNABAI ALIAS I. PODUKONE.
Petitioner in person.

3025

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients have contracted to purchase from Mr. MAHMOOD HAJI AHMED, the undermentioned property and all persons having any claim upon or to the said property or any part or portion thereof whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, inheritance, charge, possession, maintenance or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing at their office at Old Agra Bank Building No. 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale of the said property will be completed without regard to any such claims which will then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground originally of quit and ground rent tenure but subsequently redeemed from payment of tax, situate on the Western side of Tank Street, (Surti Moholla) in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 138 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4166, New No. 11180, Old Survey No. 272 and the New Survey No. 4125, together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "E" Ward No. 428 and Street Nos. 58-60 and bounded, on or towards the North by the property of Abdul Noor Mahomed and on or towards South by the property formerly of Tyabally Esmailji Broorbhai but since purchased by Burjorji Framroz Joshi, on or towards the East by the said Tank Street and on or towards the West by the property of Haji Cassum Joosab and which said hereditaments and premises are in occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 2nd day of August 1920.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

3033

NOTICE OF SALE,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai RATANBAI RUSTOMJI BHANDUPVALA has contracted to self the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of lease hold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Frere Road, within the Fort, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 382 2/9 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 8480 and registered in the Rent Roll of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under No. 417 and which said messuage is assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 2355 and Street No. 125 Frere Road and No. 1 Rajapur Road and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by Rajapur Sreet aforesaid on or towards the South by the property formerly of Pirojbai Framji Mama and now of Erachsha Dosabhoy Harwar, on or towards the East by the Alexandra Docks and on or towards the West by Frere Road aforesaid and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 3rd day of August, 1920.

SRAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

3026

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits sounding in the name of RAO BAHADUR NARAYAN VISHNU BAPAT, late of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, Curator in the Government Central Book Depot Bombay, a widower. ..... Deceased.

SAVITRIBAI, widow of Balwant Narayen Bapat, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Tardeo, outside the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-third day of July in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.
Acting Registrar.

(Sd. W. J. HOWARD.

The 23rd day of July, 1920.

Messrs. SHROFF & VACHHA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

3036

SALES BY AUCTION.

MAMBASAVALA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Crescent House, Coloba Causeway.

AUCTION SALE OF DRAWING, DINNING AND BED ROOMS FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, AND CUT PICE CLOTHS.

Sale on WEDNESDAY, 4th August, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), such as chestdraw dinning table drawing room suite of sofa and chairs drawing cabinet office chairs and tables, almyrah, teapoys deck chairs and fancy goods and glassware some lot spoon and fork-knife and flower pots. etc., etc.

MAMBASAVALA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 84, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4082.

AUCTION SALE of Motor Lorries, Tractors, Motor Cars and Motor Cycles, belonging to the Imperial Government.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Board of Industries and Munitions, Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction this day WEDNESDAY the 4th Aug. 1920, at 2-30 p.m., at Government Stock Depot, Hazi Bunder, Sewree, the following Motor Lorries, Cars, Tractors and Cycles.

3 Holt Cater Pillar Tractors.
1 Napier Workshop Lorry.
2 F. W. D. Lorries (four wheel driver.)
15 Packard Lorries.
[Ford Vanettes.
7 Motor bicycles (Ariel, Douglas, A. J. C. Rover, B. S. A., Rudge, Whitworth and Harley Davidson).

The above motor lorries, tractors, cars and cycles have been used during war and are surplus to the requirements of the Government.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF MATERIALS FOR REMOVAL OF TWO LARGE BUILDINGS.

Under instructions from the Ordenary of the Archdiocese of Bombay Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 7th August, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

The materials of buildings Street No. 35-37, Medows Street, (occupied by Messrs. Hill Sawyer and Co., and the Examiner Press.)

AUCTION SALE OF ONE BOILER.

Under instructions from the Presidency Mills, Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 10th August, 1920, at 3-30 p.m., at the above Mill premises at Ferguson Road, Parel, the following Boiler:—

1 Boiler by Hicks Harquaves, 30ft by 7ft by 110 lbs. pressure in working order at the above Mills.

MENESSE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KALACHOKI ROAD, CHINCHPOOGLY.

Pursuant to the Judge's Order dated the 10th March 1920 and under instructions from N. H. Moos Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1033 of 1918 (Zelukhabai v/s Khatubai) Messrs BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th August, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Chinchpoogly and on the Southern side of Kalachoki Road containing by admeasurement 277 square yards, or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767 and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 8363 and 8387 and Streets No. 5 to 13 and bounded as follows:—On the last by the property of Halimabai and Hawabai daughters of Joosub Secoor, on the East by a paesage on the North by the said Kalachoki Road and on the South by the property of Mr. Tribhowandas Vurjiwandass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

The Sale of Ginning Factory at Bahadhurpur in the Cotton Growing District of Khandwa advertised to take place on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, has been POSTPONED till SATURDAY, the 4th idem.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria.
1 Bay waler horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH PIECE GOODS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver, in Suit No. 2244 of 1919 Padamsey Rattanse Kanji versus (1) Gordhandas Narandas, (2) Messrs. Somchand Parbhudas, (3) Messrs. Vallabhdas Jamnadas, (4) Messrs. Rowji Naranji, (5) Messrs. Purshotam Govindji, (6) Messrs. Jethabhai Mulji and Co., (9) Messrs. Damoder Govindji and (10) Messrs. Rowji Liladhar), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned goods at the risk and on account of the parties concerned, on MONDAY, the 9th August, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Shop bearing Nos. 155-156, Morarji Goculdas Market at Kalbadevi.

About 900 pieces Turkey red (kusumba).
1 cases Turkey Red (kusumba).
About 82 pieces clour shirting.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Receiver, at their Offices, at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF 955 BALES OF SANGRUR, HISSUR AND NARWANA COTTON.

This Day, WEDNESDAY, the 4th of Aug., 1920, at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will, under the instructions from Messrs. M. Nagarseth Sons and on account and at the risk of (1) Shersing Raghuvirsing, (2) Shersing Delipsing and (3) Kanaiyalal Bisamberdas, sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba:—

76 bales Sangrur Cotton.
170 bales Sangrur Cotton.
85 bales Sangrur Cotton.
175 bales Sangrur Cotton.
80 bales Hissar Cotton
200 bales Narwana Cotton.
169 bales Narawana Cotton.

SALE THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, THE 4TH AUGUST, 1920, AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Auction sale of a very valuable landed property situate at Elphinstone Land Estate Frere Road.

This day WEDNESDAY the 4th Aug. at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs MEHTA and Co., will, under instructions from owner of the property, sell by Public Auction at the premises the following property.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage, tenement or dwellings standing thereon and situated on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay and in the Registrations Sub-district of Mandvi containing by admeasurement 355 5/9 sq. yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 31 and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 4456 and Street No. 156/162 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the Kallian Street on or towards the South and West by the property belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and on or towards the East by the Frere Road.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had of the Vendor's Attorneys Messrs. Malvi Modi and Runchordas at their office at Medows Street or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

THIS WEEK

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present the best, biggest and most

REX BEACH

Production yet made.

"The Crimson Gardenia"

Here's dashing Owen Moore, back on the screen more magnetic and convincing than ever. May be Rex Beach din't know something when he chose this brilliant artist as the featured masculine player in his newest Goldwyn screen sensation. "The Crimson Gardenia."

Owen Moore as the fighting, do-and-dare adventurer; Tully Marshall's portrayal of a broken-down dope-satured, fiendish crook, and Hedda Nova's acting as the vivacious heroine are distinguishing and convincing.

Rex Beach Super-Thriller, featuring the celebrated

OWEN MOORE
and
HEDDA NOVA

A grand comedy in the programme

To-Night—This Week!

at the popular rendezvous of the classes and the masses

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

Starting Next Saturday

A tremendously [powerful Super Seria by Eclair.

"The Son of The Night"

A Serial Story that is equal; if not superior "The Count of Monte Cristo" in the vastness of its theme and vigour of its plot.

THE GLOBE

Bombay's Newest and Best Picture Palace

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT

THE GREATEST SENSATION OF THE SEASON

"THE RIGHT TO HAPPINESS"

Featuring

UNIVERSAL'S EMOTIONAL STAR

Dorothy Phillips

IN

Dual Role

Shows at 6-30, 8-30 and 10-30 p.m.

Next Saturday another Powerful Drama

THE SCANDAL

of

PRINCES GEORGE

THE GLOBE,

Sandhurst Road, West.

FOR ONE MONTH MORE!

at the

Elphinstone Theatre

Balwant Sangit Mandali

will perform their performances

on

Wednesday 4th August 1920,
at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Sangit]Yeer Vidumban[Acts 5

Saturday 7th August 1920 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Sunday, 8th August 1920 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

BHAVBANDHAN

K. S. HARDIKAR,
Secretary.

WANTED AGENTS.

Gentlemen who can command a decent business are recommended to apply to the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

57, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

LIBERAL TERMS AND EVERY FACILITY TO SUITABLE MEN.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES LD, ATTRACTIONS.

THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 Twice Nightly 9-45
BRILLIANT VAUDEVILLE

Tremendous Success of the Star Roumanian Dancers

THE DORROS DUO | In Modern National and Classical Dances.

"Around the Town" The film of Topical Personalities. | "The Four Shadows" The Thrilling French Serial.

THE DOLLARS Last Nights of the Popular Pair In Musical Comedy and Acrobatic Dances

Popular Prices Rs. 3 to annas 4. Booking at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE

Bombay's Premier Picture House
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

A Masterpiece in 5 Reels

Robert Warwick IN "The Silent Master."

THE EMPRESS

Lamington Road,
Grant Road, Tram Terminus.

The Great Historical Subject Produced Regardless of Cost.

"Christopher Columbus."

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

Presents
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
THE GREAT JAPANESE ACTOR
Sessue Haya Kawa
IN
"THE TONG MAN"

A Super Melo Drama in 5 parts.
Pathi Gazettee, Pathi Review and Pollard Comic
TIME:
Daily 7, 8-45 and 10 30 p.m. Sunday Matinees at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m. & Saturday at 5-15.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

Rendezvous of the Cultured
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
A GRIPPING DRAMA PICTURING.
THAT WILL GO DOWN IN THE
Annals of Filmdom.

"THE CONQUEROR"

The 8 reel Photoplay.

The lovely heroine a refugee in a convent, besieged by a band of savage Mexican guerillas, led by the renegade who, earlier in the story tried to force his attention upon her. The Mexicans break into convent; the helpless nuns are in their grasp; the girl is battling alone against the villan.

A Delightful Entertainment.

Prices: As. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2. each) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

NOTE:—

TRAM CAR to Colaba via Bombay Gymkhana from Royal Opera House Tram Terminus.

TRAM CAR to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla, from the Opera House.

TRAM CAR to Princess and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus, which is opposite to the Royal Opera House, proceeding on Sandhurst Road crossing Charni Road, Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhindi Bazar, and Doongri.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

On Saturday the 7th August

The Programme will include a film showing the funeral Procession of the late Mr. TILAK, specially filmed by Messrs. PATANKER FRIENDS & Co. for the IMPERIAL CINEMA

UNPRECEDENTED TRIUMPH
of the Brothers dominent Serial
The Mystery of "13"
at the popular picture rendezvous

The Majestic

THE THIRD INSTALMENT
Commence TO-DAY
NEVER MIND

If you have missed one or two instalments.

Start in any-where it will grip your interest in any episode.

FOUR PERFORMANCES DAILY
at 5-15, 7, 8 45 and 10-30

KUTCHRA NUISANCE.

DUST-BINS TO BE CLEANED THRICE DAILY.

THEIR REMOVAL FROM SCHOOLS' VICINITY.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held under the presidency of Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, yesterday.

DUST-BINS.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala moved the following proposition:—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to draw the attention of the Executive Health Officer regarding the nuisance created in various parts of the city owing to the provision of small stationary dust-bins which oblige people to throw the rubbish outside the carts and also owing to the contents of the dust-bins being allowed to lie for hours together without speedy removal and thereby vitiating the surrounding atmosphere to the great detriment of the health of the residents of those localities and that the Health Officer be requested—(a) to see all dust-bins are removed thrice a day; (b) to remove as expeditiously as possible all those dust-bins which have been located near school-premises and to cease locating stationary dust-bins at such institutions hereafter."

Mr. Motiwala said it was essential in the interests of the city's sanitation that larger dust-bins should be provided and that they should not allow their contents to vitiate the atmosphere by allowing them to lie there for hours together.

Mr. N. M. Joshi considered the proposal very timely as, he asserted, most of the dust-bins were not cleaned even twice a day at present. He complained of the small number of dust-bins provided and pleaded for the provision of a larger number of them and for frequent cleaning.

Dr. D. B. Master said most of these dust-bins were placed at places where they ought not to have been. He particularly protested against these dust-bins being placed near school premises. He pleaded for more carts to remove the contents of the dust-bins.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik said dust-bins would always be a nuisance, but much would depend on the habits of the people who must co-operate with the Municipality and refrain from throwing the "kutchra" outside the bins.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, Municipal Commissioner, said he would be quite glad to carry out the suggestion to clean the dust-bins thrice a day, but he did not think it was possible at present to do so. He could not undertake to do this at present even though he might be tempted to do so. There were various reasons why he could not do so. But he would not hesitate to ask the Corporation for further money to spend in this connection if thereby he could save a single life in the city. He would ask the Corporation to let the Department have motor lorries instead of bullock carts for the purpose of removing the "kutchra." He was not in a position at present to carry out the proposal to have the dust-bins cleaned three times a day.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Abdullabhoy Lalji said they found every bungalow on the Malabar Hill provided with a dust-bin, but in the other parts of the city even the biggest chawls went without these.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said they would be satisfied if the dust-bins were cleaned twice a day, but let them be cleaned twice a day. He had found "kutchra" lying at certain places for twenty-four hours. They might double the staff, but it would be little use unless they had good supervision. As to the complaint that people threw "kutchra" outside the dust-bins, he did not understand how they could expect women of the poorer classes, after the hard domestic work that they did to come down from upper storeys and then walk a few hundred yards to the dust-bins. They should provide greater facilities in this direction. He wished landlords were compelled to provide dust-bins on every floor of their buildings or at least one to each building.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said it was high time the executive were called upon to do their duty in the matter. He had seen carts not only full of "kutchra", but overflowing with it which would not have been the case if the carts had been cleaned regularly.

PROPOSITION CARRIED.

The proposition was carried.

THE RENT ACT.

The Corporation then took up the following proposition of which Mr. Naoroji M. Dumasia had given notice:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that the Rent Act should be revised in the light of the experience gained during the last two years, particularly in view of the conflicting decisions given by the High Court and the Small Causes Court and the anomalies met with in the Act. (2) That the President be requested to forward a copy of this Resolution to Government with an intimation that the Corporation will be glad to submit different proposals in the matter if Government are disposed to undertake the revision of the Act."

Mr. Dumasia said he had given notice of this motion in April last, and it was only in August that the Corporation were able to reach that item. In the meantime, Government had not waited and it appeared from the agenda of the Legislative Council meeting that they were introducing a Bill undertaking a revision of the Rent Act. He wished Government had copied some salutary sections from the London Rent Act, recently revised, and also from the new Calcutta Rent Act. He hoped their representatives on the Council would take up the question and represent their views in the matter in the discussion. It appeared from the agenda that Government were going to carry the Bill in all its stages at the present sessions. In view of that, he did not desire to move the proposition.

A NEWSPAPER REPORT.

Mr. Naoroji M. Dumasia moved the following proposition:—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to ascertain and inform the Corporation whether there is any truth in the report published in a weekly newspaper that the Improvement Trust have before them for consideration a proposal for the sale of the site on the Maidan which was vested in the Improvement Trust by Government on the understanding that it was to be kept as an open space between the Old Post Office and the B. B. & C. I. Railway Offices, for the purposes of erecting buildings for residential quarters and that the Improvement Trust have shown their willingness to dispose of the site if Government sanction it."

Mr. Dumasia said he did not know whether there was any truth in the report, but if it were true it was a serious matter.

Dr N. H. E. Sukhia seconded the proposition.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said as a member of the Improvement Trust that they had neard nothing about any such proposal.

The proposition was carried.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

The following proposition, moved by Mr. B. N. Motiwala, was next carried:—

"That with a view to enabling the Corporation to judge well the merits of the scheme of medical inspection of municipal schools formulated in the letter from the Secretary, Schools Committee, No. 11657, dated the 27th January, 1920, the Corporation requests the Schools Committee to furnish them with copies of all the reports of the School Medical Inspectors other than those already submitted by them till now to the Corporation."

The Corporation adjourned to Thursday.

Build-up YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for
TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM,
the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, July 31st

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
" Exports to Great Britain	2,000
" " to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York Oct.	31.27
" " " Jan.	28.15
" " " Mar.	28.90
Tone.—Irregular.	
Spot Cotton at New York	40.00
" " Orleans	28.75
Futures at New Orleans July	30.31
" " Oct.	28.90
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	19 7/8
Demand Bills	3.72.50
Uver Commercial Bars	
U. S. Mined Refined	99½
Do. Foreign	93½

New York, August 2nd

Futures at New York Oct.	31.70
" " Jan.	30.00
" " Mar.	29.75

MONEY MARKETS.

London, July 30th.

Rentes 3%	53 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	56 1/4
" 2 months hence	56 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—India buying—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920.	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	6 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	119/6
Interest day to day loans	6 1/4
" 7 days market loans	6 1/8
Telegraphic Transfers	64 1/2
Consols 2½%	46 1/2
Super Paper 3½%	54 1/2
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loans	54 1/2
Government Securities 3 %	47 3/4
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	48.43

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£7 5s
Hongkong Bank	£52
National Bank	£110
Ex. Div.	

WAR LOANS

London, July 30th

Funding Loan 4%	£76
Victory Loan 4%	
War Loan 5%	£84 7/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 30th

WHEAT.

Rozario Sanin Fe—62lbs. Paid	54
Australian—61lbs. Paid	50

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£30
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Sellers	£29
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.	£28½
Tone of Linseed:—Quiet.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Aug.-Sept. Paid Sellers	£33½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Seller Quiet	£13½
Toria Rapeseed.—July-Aug. Sellers	£31

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£107
Standard Copper G.M.B	£92½
Copper Braziers	£105
Yellow Metals	10
Hard Spelter	27
Corrugated Sheets	30

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept.	20
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept.	21/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Aug.-Sept.	22

Tone:—Indian buyers and java sellers ideas during the week too wide to allow business closing firmer rather better prices.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept.-Oct.	1/10½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. Value	1/9

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON,

(From our Correspondent.)

Aug 3.

The Bureau Report received here to-day gives the average condition of the American crop as 74.1 per cent., showing an improvement of 3.4 per cent. since last month. The above compares with an average condition of 67.1 per cent. at the same time last year; 73.6 per cent. in 1918; 70.3 per cent. in 1917; 72.3 per cent. in 1916, and 75.3 per cent. in 1915. The figures are rather below expectations, and at the close of the New York market on the 2nd instant, after publication of the Bureau Report, there was an advance of 43 to 85 points. The Liverpool market was closed yesterday for a holiday, and the effect of the report on that market will be seen to-day.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 416 for Fully Good Broach July-August advanced to Rs. 419 and declined to Rs. 415, which was the quotation at 3 p.m. The bazaar closed at Rs. 417. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 419, advanced to Rs. 420½, and closed at Rs. 419.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been moderate.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	..	July-Augt.	419
Fully Good Bengal	..	September	196
Fine Oomras	..	September	246
Good Southerns	..	July-Aug.	435

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS 3RD AUGT. 1920.

			Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	..	Sept.	193
Fully Good M.G. Broach	..	July-Aug.	417
Fine M.G. Oomras	..	Sept.	245

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	..	222	202	177	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab	..	222	202	177	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3	234	250	224	—	"
M.G. Central P No. 1	349	334	304	—	"
M.G. Central P No. 2	334	299	264	—	"
M.G. Broach	..	472	432	417	"
M.G. P. Americans	—	..	..	..	"
New G. Dharwar	—	..	..	..	"

DAILY COTTON REPORT,

Bombay's 3rd Augt. 1920.

American Rates Ruling: Liverpool:

Jan—Feb.—Mar.—April.
21.39 20.88
+8 +4
Sept.—Oct.—Nov.—Dec
22.54
+2

New York—New Orleans.

Jan.	..	..	29.18—87
Mar.	..	..	28.98—46
Oct.	..	..	31.27—27
Dec.	..	..	30.05—26

Waidas in Marwadi Bazar—July 416.

Broach open F.G.M.G.—close:

Bengal Open	..	196
Do. Close	..	..
Oomra Open	..	2.6]
Do. Close	..	..

Our opinion. The ready market had no demand but remained steady. We think no improvement in the prices unless Japanese and European offices are free buyers in Broach market. The forward market day by day falling.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 3rd

Market Rates

Bank Telegraphic	1/10 5/8
Bank Demand	1/10 11/16
Acceptance 3m/s	1/11
Fcs. Demand	410
American Dollars	228
Hongkong	221
Shanghai	326
Japan	149
Singap	126

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKET.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

August, 3rd 1920.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
David	No. 10	1 6 0
Sapurji	No. 10½	0 15 0
Gurbanbhai	No. 12½	1 2 0
Sapurji	No. 60	0 12 3
Japan	No. 40/1	1 5 0
Do.	No. 42/2	1 5 0
Do.	No. 2/40	1 6 0

METAL

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

August. 3rd 1920.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Sheets	2/4	84 0 0
Do.	1	84 0 0
Do.	1½	84 0 0
Do.	1½	83 0 0
Do.	1½	83 0 0
Do.	1	83 0 0

COPPER.

	per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper Sheets	2/4	86 0 0
Do.	1	85 0 0
Do.	1½	86 0 0
Do.	1½	87 0 0
Do.	1½	88 0 0
Do.	2	89 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		
Panchatka Joint		27 0 0
Copper English-Bars		86 0 0
Brass-Bars		38 0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

Bombay, Augt. 3rd 1920. 6 p m

Rs:-	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-30	50 0 0	8 4 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	53 0 0	7 14 0
" Karachi Bangla	54 0 0	7 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 4 0	11 14 0
" " Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 14 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	12 2 0	12 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	15 12 0	16 9 0
" Thin	15 2 0	15 12 0
Teaseed, White 35-15	90 0 0	18 4 0
" Gajar 75-25	82 0 0	17 0 0
" Gajar 50-50	76 0 0	16 2 0
" Black	67 0 0	14 0 0
Poppyseed, White	100 0 0	100 12 0
Groundnuts	75 0 0	15 8 0
Mowraseed	0 0 0	6 10 0
Barley	42 0 0	
Castorseed	48 0 0	9 14 0
Cottonseeds	28 0 0	4 6 0

Forward

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	0 3 0
Linseed Sept.	16 0 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Aug 3.

Bar Gold Ready, Rs. 22/5/3.
Bar Silver Ready, Rs. 103.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London, 1/10 3/4.
D D on London, 1/10 13/16.
3 Mst D/a, 1/11 1/8.
D D on Paris, Francs 430.
3 Mst D/a, Francs 495.
T T on Japan, Rs. 145.
60 D/st D/p, Rs. 135.
American Cross Rate, Dollars 3.72½.
Paris Cross Rate, Francs 48.70.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loans 84.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22, 98/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 78.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent Paper, 58/14.
4 per cent Municipal long dated, 65.
4 per cent Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated, 66.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated, 66.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated, 65.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa, 90.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market is closed on account of Mr. Tilak.

COLOUR MARKET

(From our Correspondent.)

Aug 3.

The quotations are:—
Alizarine I P, Rs. 1100 to 1200 per drum.
Alizarine Gar 20 per cent, Rs. 300 to 350 per cwt.
Congo-Red, Rs. 3-8 to 4-4 per lb.
Magenta Crystals, Rs. 16 per lb.
Methyl Violet, Rs. 9 to 10 per lb.
Victoria Blue, Rs. 12 to 14 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine, Rs. 5 per lb.
Auramine, Rs. 6 to 7 per lb.
Sulphur Black, Rs. 1-4 to 2-4 per lb.

MILL STORES

Aug. 3.

The market continues firm with little fluctuations, however the tendency is towards a further rise in values. In mail week we learn from one of the leading exporters in Manchester as follows:—"Some manufacturers have the belief that prices will advance again, but in these difficult times it is not possible for us, with any degree of accuracy to foresee what may take place." Healds are steady in the local markets, but the quotations in Manchester are falling. The other quotations are almost the same.

CHEMICAL.

Aug 3.

The quotations are as follows:—
Sodium Sulphide, Rs. 50/65.
Zinc Chloride, Rs. 30/40.
Bich. of Potash, Rs. 120/130.
Bich. of Soda, Rs. 110/120.
Bleaching Powder, Rs. 50/55.
Farina R, Rs. 13/15.
Sago, Rs. 11/13.
Maize Starch, Rs. 25/28.

Established 1880 Over 38 Years
WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.
No More Risks of Operation.
Specific guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Varicocele, Hernia Elephantiasis of any nature and duration by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide. Rs. 2.8 per Phial of 1 oz.; 1 lb. Rs. 30.
European Medical Officer, Tanjore, says:—Patronising your specific for Elephantiasis. I found these really good and efficacious.
Mr. Maung Ba Tin, Rangoon, says: Thanks. The Hernia specific did me much good. Please send 6 Phials more.
Mr. V. T. Stephen Hyderabad (Sind) says: I thank you for 1 lb. Wonderful specific which cured me radically.
G. BROTHERS (C)
85 Beadon Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 3.

S S Helios, Brandt, Bangkok.
S S Nizam, Park, Karachi.
S S Janus, McDonald, Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Hydra, Nilson, Bangkok.
S S Waroonga, Dowd, Busreh.
S S Coconada, Grace, Busreh.
S S Karagola, Buswell, Durban etc.
S S Dara, Lewis, Jeddah.
S S Cassis, Bain, Abadan.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Barpeta for Persian Gulf.

The O S K steamer Burma Maru left Singapore on the 2nd instant for Bombay via Colombo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday, 3rd August 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Nurani	Jeddah	3-8	T M & Co
B Rajah	Calcutta	N F	T M & Co
C/R. Onro	Karachi	N F	A I C S N Co
D/E Yetorofu Maru	Japan	10-8	N Y Kaisha
H Shinkai Maru	N F	N F	N Y Kaisha
M Egypt	N F	N F	M M & Co
Offside War Cuts	N F	N F	M M & Co
F Ganges Maru	Japan	5-8	O S Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadurl	N F	N F	E N & Co
Irrawadi	Karachi	3-8	K N & Co
Netravati	N F	N F	K N & Co
Sabarmati	Marmagoa	4-8	K N & Co
Saraswati	N F	N F	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 C/Hankow's (Boats)			W & A G & Co
4 Pentakota	Bushra	3-8	M M & Co
7 Abydos	Karachi	N F	H L S N Co
9 Nawab	Calcutta	N F	T M & Co
10/Li Gian Maplines	Madras Coast	17-8	J F & Co
16 Hwah-Hsin	P Gulf	5-8	A Nemazee

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Kleidrecht	Colombo	2-8	E D S & Co
2 Massilia	Liverpool	3-8	W & A G & Co
4 Gambhirf	Rangoon	N F	M M & Co
5 Nippon	Trieste	7-8	L Trusco
6 Gurna	N F	N F	M M & Co
7 Patricia	N F	N F	K N & Co
8 Karadeniz	N F	N F	D R I M
10 Northbrook	N F	N F	D R I M
11 Chakdina	Bushra	5-8	M M & Co
12 A Gray Cloud	Calcutta	N F	T M & Co
13 Chanda	Karachi	N F	M M & Co
14 Karoa	E A Ports	N F	M M & Co
15 Bankura	Bushra	4-8	M M & Co
16 Blankeld	N F	N F	M M & Co
17 La Plata	Bushra	7-8	J F & Co
Jetty Knd C/Robertso	London	N F	J F & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Heron Gull	N F	2-8	C E B P T

HARBOUR WALL.

Akbar	N F	31-7	T M & Co
Camla	Abadan	N F	W & A G & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Indravati	.. ..	4/8/8	B S N Co
Mahanadi	.. ..	4/8/8	B S N Co

EXPORTS.

Aug. 3.

S S Kashmir for London:—12 casks condiments, Manekjee Poonjiaji and Co; 4000 cwts linseed bold, Strause and Co Ltd; 4000 cwts cotton seed, Sandy and Co; 5 cwts chutney, Framji Nowroji.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—91 bales wool raw, Esmail Dossa and Co; 77 bales wool raw, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 81 bales wool raw, E D Sassoon and Co; 16800 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 124 bales cotton grey yarn, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd; 70 bales wool raw, R Hwakchand; 30 bales wool raw, A Meghji; 43 bales wool raw, David Sassoon and Co.

S S Massilia for Barcelona:—583 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Massilia for Marseilles:—6000 cwts crushed horns, Hollingshurst and Co.

S S Bandiera for Genoa:—4941 cwts linseed oil, B G Gorio and Co; 2001 cwts gingelly seed, 27017 cwts rape seed, Societa Granaria Italiana Ltd.

S S Nippon for Trieste:—220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Glenlyan for Antwerp:—165 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S S Glenlyan for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

S S Yetorofu Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw, Ewart Latham and Co; 50 bales cotton, Nishimatsu Trading Co Ltd; 500 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co Ltd.

S S Yetorofu Maru for Hongkong:—200 bales cotton twist, C Bomanjee and Co.

S S Ganges Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, R D Tata.

S S Ganges Maru for Hongkong—400 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

IMPORTS.

Aug. 3.

S S Chanda from London, Agents B I S N Co Ld—630 bundles yellow metal sheets, 302 bundles copper sheets, 66 cases medicines, 20 cases stationery, 22 cases perfumery, 28 cases cotton embroideries, 129 cases cigarettes, 160 cases toilet soap, 70 cases whisky, 260 cases wines, 35 hogs beer, 21 cases brandy, 57 cases 12 bundles & rolls paper, 173 cases varnish, 8 cases woollens, 28 cases cottons, 24 cases 7 bales cotton yarn, 100 bales old newspapers, 5 cases perfumed spirit, 98 cases tobacco, 10 cases hair oil, 9 cases woollens and cottons, 32 cases soap, 163 cases biscuits, 11 cases writing paper, 52 cases printing ink, 416 cases gin, 25 cases nitric acid, 2 cases rubber goods, 3850 casks cement.

S S Cassia from Beamont, Agents W and A Graham and Co:—6331 tons refined petroleum in bulk.

The Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer closing rate one shilling ten and three-fourth pence and demand bills one shilling ten and seven-eighth pence.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 5.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Public lecture for ladies by Miss Gilbert on the "Girl Guides' Association at Indian Science Institute, Mayo Road, 5 p.m.

Architectural Students' Association general meeting 6-30 p.m., Mr. H. Easton King to preside.

Bank of Bombay Ordinary General Meeting, 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 6.

Mail Steamer Mantua with the outward mails of the 22nd ultimo, expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

TUESDAY, August 10.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements China and Japan per s. s. Taraki Maru, Patam will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m.

YOUNG THEISTS' UNION

Mr. Y. U. Bhandarkar, B.A., L.L.B. will speak on "The Work the of Union" at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.) in the Mukhashalla of the Prarthana Mandir Girgaum. All are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY MORTALITY.

The daily mortality roll for the city of Bombay was 113 on Monday as against 106 on the corresponding day last year and 68 in 1918. Cholera registered 1 attack, plague 3 attack and 1 death and influenza 1 attack and 2 deaths.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA

The Band of the 1/13th G. L. P. Railway Battalion (Indian Defence Force) will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell; at 5-30 p.m. at the Mud Sports and 7-15 p.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana to-day.

ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

The third general meeting of the members of The Architectural Students' Association will be held at their usual meeting room to-morrow (5th August) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. John C. Gammon B.Sc., will read a paper on "How to inspect Reinforced Concrete Construction." Mr. H. Foster King will occupy the chair.

BOMBAY PORTMEN'S UNION.

The adjourned General meeting of the Bombay Portmens' Union will be held to-night (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. at the Marwari Vidyalaya to consider the question of their revised salary etc.—when the office-bearers of the Union including Messrs. Gamadia, Dalvi and Jhalwala will also be present addressing the men.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality 803 was 67 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 42.63. The figures for the corresponding week of 1919 were mortality 1,168 and death-rate 62.01; those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1915-1919) were mortality 694 and death-rate 36.86.

The number of deaths from Infectious during the week was 14 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 7 against 7 and 309 respectively in the preceding week. Three notifications of Influenza Pneumonia, including one from the Military Hospital, were received during the week. Of the total mortality 244 deaths were among infants under one year of age. Twenty-two deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil, who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city. Cholera caused 6 attacks and 7 deaths. Small-pox caused 4 attacks and 2 deaths. Plague caused 10 attacks and 8 deaths. The number of live births registered during the week was 389 against 373 in the corresponding week of 1919 and 396 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1915-1919).

CAUSE LIST

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 4TH OF AUGUST, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 46

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMR'S REPORT.

1545-46—Captain and V. Radhakisson Rawatwan a firm v Malsey Ranji and Sons Moti and D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

1552-20—Bhimji and Co. Messrs Valji Lakhsey a firm v Messrs Doongarsey Bhoja a firm, Dharamsi and Co.

1663-20—Captain and V. Alimahomed Vasanbhai v Dhuramsey Punja, Khimchand and M.

TRANSPORT
MADE EASY
since WICHITA Trucks have been on the market.
WICHITA
has proved itself under all conditions and usages to be absolutely RELIABLE.
The Ideal Transport Co., Ltd.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Bombay Presidency, (excluding SIND.)
233, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
TELE. 2880.

PRIMARY EDUCATION BILL.

REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

BOMBAY'S COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

(BY SPECIAL PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

POONA, August 2.

Resuming the debate, on the Budget, Mr. Paranjpye said his original intention was to take part in the debate. He proposed to utter one word of protest against the steps taken which would commit the Councils. He had in mind the large number of new appointments that were being made in the last sessions when he questioned the Council he was given a list of forty-several of them of a fettering character. He protested it was not to flog a dead horse, but what he meant to say was that it should not come in the way at all. The Government by their action was not treating the people in a fair manner.

Mr. Digman, referring to the revision of salaries, pointed out that Kulkarnis have been discontented and pleaded something should be done to keep them from starvation and he referred to the shortage of accommodation experienced by Law students in Bombay and suggested the building of hostels or starting lodges colleges elsewhere.

MR. MEAD.

Mr. J. Mead, Chief Secretary to Government, said the Department of Industries was in for certain amount of criticism. Mr. Mehta had explained it was merely a question of abolishment. They were quite prepared to part with many new schemes as the staff was forthcoming. Mr. Bell the Director of Indus ries, who was now on leave in England was endeavouring to collect machinery. Only recently the Government of India had issued their proposals of chemi cals and other services. These would form a machinery which they could borrow. As regards the works about which Mr. Godbole made a point the site had already been selected. As regards the fisheries' works, for a large industry it must have scientific advice. The special officer connected with it had gone to Madras to study how things were done there. Proceeding Mr. Mead said that Mr. Purshotamdas had made it an important point that Mr. Sheiselton Dyer, the Director of Industries was also the Controller of Munitions Board in Bombay. The matter certainly did not escape the notice of Government. It was fully discussed and various Deputy Controllers and Assistants have been appointed to relieve the Director of the Government of India's ex-cessive amount of time spent by him was considerable but he gained much by being able to touch with various markets.

FODDER STORAGE.

Referring to the question of fodder storage, Mr. Mead said the hon. members would remember that by a press not issued by Government the main fodder storage centres were Nasirpur area, certain area to be selected in Gujarat and area in the Central Provinces which would cover Deccan and the Southern Maratha country where it would be possible to get Kadbi at extraordinary cheap prices and could be distributed through the M. and S. Railway. The proposal had not been finalised. Proceeding he said there would be a conference held in Simla very shortly to which Government was deputing an officer to discuss probably of transport and the like and provincial transfers and the like will be considered.

REVISION OF PAY.

Speaking on the question of revision of pay of subordinate establishments Mr. Mead said the grievances of Talaties which had considerable sympathy was not precisely the same as that of clerks. The terms they were going to clerks could not be given to Talaties. The terms to clerks were in-favourable for this reason he considered that not only was the Talati's work badly fed and badly supplied in many ways but that he was not of the class they hoped to obtain. The Talati was probably the last leslie of old vernacular education and his case was under consideration for such material improvement has been suggested. With regard to the question of grievances mainly in Ratnagiri, orders if not already issued would issue shortly.

Continuing Mr. Mead said that Mr. Kamat asked why retrospective effect should not be given to increases in the salary of subordinate servants from April 1918. He would point out that from the beginning Government had dealt with serious cases. The lowest were dealt with first and they were given concession from 1918. It did not follow that the concession should be extended to clerks. The number of lakhs involved would make Mr. Kamat shudder. Nothing was so expensive as the raising of the pay of low-paid servants of Government. It was necessary to emphasise the importance of the Finance Department being examined to the utmost.

Mr. Virchandrai Vishandas pleaded that if any saving in expenditure was to be made in any direction it should be diverted in Sind and particularly asked for the re-opening of the Judicial Commissioner's Court.

The Speaker joined with Mr. Webb in congratulating Government on allotments made.

While Mr. Vishandas was speaking his Excellency the Governor left and Sir George Carmichael took the chair.

Sir George Carmichael in winding up the debate referring to Mr. Thakurdas' remarks that the Director of Industries was not connected with the work of the Munitions Board, said those who knew what work had to be done by the Munitions Board would realise the Government of Bombay were justified in giving assistance which they gave to the Board. As regards the Cotton Contracts Board the question of putting it on a permanent basis was still under the Government of India's consideration.

NEEDS OF SIND.

Continuing Sir George said that Mr. Webb had mentioned the needs of Sind and they were Karachi Water Supply, the Sukkur Barrage and Railway connections. He had no information as to the stage the Karachi Water Supply Scheme had reached. The matter had not come before the Finance Department nor did he know if the Karachi Municipality expected any aid from Government in the matter beyond expert advice. He had not seen any proposal. Government should give them assistance from provincial funds but if such proposal came before Government he had no doubt it would be considered with great care. With regard to the Sukkur barrage he thought matters were moving as fast as could be expected. As to railway connections Bombay Government were always interested in the improvement of railway communications and were ready to support the matter whenever they could. As regards Judicial Commissioner's Court, it was a mistake to say that the land was not available. Land was merely in possession of the military and would be available when Government was ready. The difficulty was to secure a satisfactory design worthy of the great city of Karachi. They had just approved of a design and the work should commence shortly.

Dewan Bahadur Godbole had urged that more attention should be given to technical education and had pointed out that only comparatively small amount has been allotted in the budget for technical and industrial education. The small allotment was not because the Government had forgotten the matter. They had the matter under close consideration and Government wanted to be sure they were proceeding on the right road. Immediately the step forward was taken, money for expenditure would be provided.

AUCTION SYSTEM.

As to the point raised by Mr. Kamat regarding excise auction in 1918 the auction system was decided upon for three years and the current term would expire on 31st March. Next auction would have to be held in January. It would be for the minister in charge then to decide as to his course of action. The present Government would not do anything which would commit the minister beyond the Committee period.

Replying to Mr. Harilal Desai's query with regard to the earmarking of Excise revenue for a specific purpose and proposed the dropping of that system Sir George said the arrangement was financially unsound because there could be only one financial well out of which all allocations must be drawn. If Mr. Desai's argument was pushed to its logical conclusion, there would be no general revenue at all. Again the decision to earmark Excise revenue was arrived at in 1917 when nobody had any idea as to the reforms.

As regards the point raised by Mr. Godbole regarding the special department of stationery and printing Sir George said the department has been run on most economic lines and its abolition proposed by Mr. Godbole was not practicable. In fact during the war time if they had entrusted their printing to private presses they would have had to spend more.

This concluded the budget debate.

PRIMARY EDUCATION BILL.

REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla next moved the first reading of the Bill to provide for the extension of primary education in the city of Bombay. He said that it was peculiarly gratifying to him to be in charge of the Bill. The Bombay Municipal Corporation wrote to the Government expressing their intention o introduce free and compulsory primary education in Bombay within ten years and saying that they would be able within that period to make all necessary arrangements such as extension of buildings and providing more teachers and asked Government if they would contribute half the cost of this stupendous undertaking. Government in reply agreed that for any additional expenditure subsequent to 1918 they would contribute one half. The bill was a necessary corollary. The Corporation wanted the Act only as an enabling measure and the Bill was on those lines. It gave an authority to the Corporation to introduce compulsion for both the boys and girls or to either of them in specified wards or in the whole city. He had come across one or two criticisms in the public press and a suggestion has been made that the legislation should be compulsory on the Corporation to introduce compulsion for both boys and girls in the city. It was hardly a matter of practical politics. In the past, where Government tried to force the hands of local bodies there has been loud criticisms. In this matter if there was a strong public opinion in Bombay, surely it could persuade the Corporation, the majority of whose members were elected, to adopt compulsion for all in the whole city straight away. It was for the Corporation with a full sense of responsibility to decide and Government would not stand in the way. Government gave the Corporation this Bill and would welcome them to extend compulsion as far as they liked.

Mr. G. V. Mehta supporting the first reading expressed satisfaction that the matter been left to Corporation. As a matter of fact the Schools Committee of the Corporation was anxious to introduce compulsion both for boys and girls in the whole city long before the proposed time limit of ten years.

COMPULSION BOTH FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Mr. Paranjpye supported the measure with great pleasure. He referred to the controversy on the subject in Poona and deplored that high hopes of introducing compulsion here have not been fulfilled. He hoped there would not be such controversy in Bombay and the public and the Corporation would co-operate. He was for introducing compulsion for both boys and girls straight away in the whole Bombay city.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla replying to the debate said the Corporation and the Schools Committee were enthusiastic and if they could manage it they would not delay the reform. The bill was read first time and referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report by first September.

Two minor bills to further amend the Bombay Town Planning Act were on the motion of Mr. Curtis referred to the Select Committees after first reading with instructions to report by first September.

Sir George Carmichael then moved the first reading of a bill to further amend the Bombay District Police Act. The mover explained that the rapid growth of certain mofussil cities necessitated the separate appointment of the superintendents for such areas that is to say one for the city and one for the district and the object of the amendment was also aimed to prevent smoking and spitting in public buildings.

Mr. Upasani said he could not accept the part relating to smoking and spitting.

NO NEED FOR EXTRA SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. Harilal Desai did not see the need for an extra Superintendent when another assistant superintendent who could be appointed without amending the act could carry on the extra duties. On principle he was opposed to the bill.

Mr. Pandurang Desai opposed the bill on the same lines.

Mr. Garud said the amendment to prevent smoking and spitting would work harshly in the case of ignorant people.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji argued on the same lines.

Mr. Hidatullah said offenders would be officials themselves who could not go on working at a stretch for six to seven hours without smoking.

Messrs. Sathye and Kamat joined issue with previous speakers and opposed the bill.

Sir George Carmichael replying said in big cities like Ahmedabad and Karachi, the districts which were wide in area, an additional Superintendent was necessary because the assistant Superintendent in times of trouble might feel that the entire responsibility was on him and even otherwise his work must be supervised by the Superintendent which was not possible. The point regarding smoking and spitting might be discussed in the Select Committee where he intended the bill should go. The first reading was agreed to 25 voting for and 12 against and the bill was referred to a Committee with instructions to report by first September. The council at this stage adjourned till 11-30 to-morrow.

(For Tuesday's proceedings see page 9c).

IDENTITY OF MRS. CORNWALLIS WEST.

The Bombay papers are getting themselves into a terrible tangle over the identity of the late Mrs. Cornwallis West whose death was reported by Reuter a few days ago, says "The Statesman" of Calcutta. The "Chronicle" made the melancholy news the occasion for a highly complimentary but fortunately premature obituary notice of Mrs. Patrick Campbell. Thereupon the "Times of India" caustically remarked that:—

To distinguish her (the deceased lady) from the present real Mrs. Cornwallis West, Reuter, probably with the object of helping the recklessly ignorant from running off the metals, recalled the War Office incident in which the first Mrs. Cornwallis West was concerned. But force of habit was too much for our contemporary, and it achieved the egregious inaccuracy of writing a lament upon the demise of the great actress. It will doubtless be glad to hear that she is well and acting, and that there will be no need to send her a wreath from the funds of the Jinnah Memorial Hall.

Unfortunately the "Times of India" was not content to leave the matter there but must proceed to explain who the late Mrs. Cornwallis West really was Thus:—

The lady who has just died, was, of course, the first wife of Mr. George Cornwallis West, and she parted company with her husband in the Divorce Courts.

"The lady who has just died was, of course," not the first wife but the mother of Mr. George Cornwallis West. The first wife of Mr. George Cornwallis West was Lady Randolph Churchill, the second was Mrs. Patrick Campbell. "The lady who has just died" was the widow of Colonel Cornwallis West of Ruthin, the mother of Princess Pless and the Duchess of Westminster, and the mother-in-law, successively, of the two ladies whom the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Times of India" have prematurely slain.

(Continued from Column 6.)

of the Government of India on the whole question has not yet been communicated to Government.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES.

By the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji:—

Q.—Will Government be pleased to give information as to:—(a) who is appointed as Personal Assistant to the Director of Industries in the Presidency?

(b) What are the qualifications of this gentleman?

(c) Were any applications invited for the post?

(d) If so, how many applications were received and by whom was the final decision taken?

(e) If such applications were not invited by whom was the appointment made?

A.—(a) Mr. F. Carr Davies.

(b) Education at Sheffield Technical College, six years with British Westinghouse Company, over four years commercial engineering experience.

(c) The Bombay Re-Settlement Committee was asked to secure applications for the post.

(d) and (e) The appointment was sanctioned by the Government of India on this Government's recommendation and Mr. Davies' salary is paid by the Government of India for duties performed by Mr. Davies as Assistant to the Director of Industries in his capacity as Controller of Munitions.

SHOLAPUR MILL STRIKE.

MORE LIGHT ON THE FIRING.

INTERPELLATIONS IN COUNCIL.

The following replies to questions put by the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye were laid on the table at Monday's session of the Bombay Legislative Council:—

Q.—Did the strike of mill-hands of Sholapur begin on 26th January, 1920?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Is it true that Messrs. Manikchand, Struttin, Khan Saheb Imam, retired police officer, C.I.D., and others formed themselves into a committee to intervene between the mill-hands and the mill-owners at the instance of the Collector?

A.—Mr. Strutton volunteered to do his best to arrange a settlement by meeting the strikers. The District Magistrate suggested his taking with him one Hindu and one Musalman gentleman who had no connection with the mills. Accordingly he took K. S. Imam and Mr. Manikchand, after consultation with the District Magistrate and others.

Q.—Is it not true that the second committee consisting of Messrs. V. N. Sathaye, retired Deputy Collector and honorary first class Magistrate, and others along with strikers' representatives of the mill-hands from each mill, was formed to supersede the first committee in the morning of 28th January?

A.—A second committee was formed on 28th January, 1920, of which Mr. Sathaye became Chairman. It did supersede the first, but Government is not aware that it was formed with that intention.

Q.—Is it true that Messrs. Manikchand Samant, Strutton, Laxmi Narayan and Dhumma met at the bungalow of Mr. V. N. Sathaye in the afternoon of 28th January, 1920, to confer with the representatives of the mill-hands?

A.—Yes. This is believed to be the case.

Q.—Is it true that during the progress of this meeting at Mr. V. N. Sathaye's bungalow, Mr. Strutton got a letter from the Collector and that the former left the meeting stating that he did not wish to work on the committee?

A.—Mr. Strutton left the meeting, not in consequence of any letter from the District Magistrate, but because he was not satisfied with the demand framed by the new committee. The District Magistrate himself requested Mr. Strutton to remain on any committee that was formed, in order to moderate the demands if possible.

Q.—Is it true that Mr. Manikchand followed Mr. Strutton?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Is it true that Messrs. Manikchand and Strutton saw the Collector in this connection that evening?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Was Mr. V. N. Sathaye sent for by the Collector on 28th January, 1920?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did not Mr. Sathaye visit the Collector late in the evening along with two other gentlemen?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did not the Collector insult Mr. Sathaye at this interview and threaten him that if he intervened, he would hold Mr. Sathaye responsible for any breach or bloodshed.

A.—The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative; as regards the latter part, the District Magistrate told Mr. Sathaye that he was not justified as a Magistrate in forming any committee at that juncture without consulting him (the District Magistrate). He also warned him that if rioting ensued Mr. Sathaye and the committee would be in no small measure responsible for it.

Q.—Were the mill-hands holding large meetings on Hom Maidan up to and inclusive of 15th February 1920?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Is it true that police officers were present at such meetings?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Is it true that in reply to the petition from the strikers the Collector insisted on Mr. Strutton being elected as one of the representatives?

A.—Yes, as a representative of the Criminal Tribes Settlement.

Q.—Was there any indication of disturbance of peace on the part of mill-hands up to 16th February, 1920?

A.—On the 26th January the strikers from the old mill attacked the Vishnu Mill, and their violence brought the hands out. Stones were thrown and at least one Police Officer was injured. As to the men's attitude of the 28th, there was danger of violence. There was organised obstruction to hands returning to work almost daily. On the 14th February, 1920, when Mr. Strutton was endeavouring to reason with the meeting, he was hooted and had stones thrown at him. On 15th February 1920, the meeting showed distinct signs of intending violence though no actual outbreak occurred.

Q.—Did the strikers walk through the city without creating any disturbance in the morning of the 16th February 1920?

A.—The strikers left the Maidan at about 11 a.m. and endeavoured to get to the Old Mill *en masse*. They were diverted, with great difficulty on the promise of a pronouncement as to their pay in the afternoon. They proceeded home about 12 noon mostly through the City. On the way they stole a few trifles from shops, which caused the shopkeepers to close their shops.

Q.—It is true that the mill-hands in the meeting on Hom Maidan swore Hindus by cow, and Mahomedans by Koran not to cause any disturbance or riot or to damage any property?

A.—Some vows were said to have been put to the strikers but it is not known how they were put, or whether they were accepted.

THE FIRING.

Q.—What is the distance of the place of tragedy of the 16th of February 1920 from the entrance to the Sholapur Mill and what from that to the Narsingirji Mill?

A.—The distance of the shot when firing first took place is about 400 yards N. E. of the Sholapur Mill, and about 50 yards S. W. on the same road, of the Narsingirji Mill.

Q.—Do buildings exist between this place and the Narsingirji Mill? If so, what is the distance covered by the intervening buildings?

A.—The Narsingirji Mill lies along the road facing S. E. Opposite it are rows of low chals separated by door and alley ways. Firing first took place on the road without any hits. Afterwards the mob was driven through the chals, and when more violent stoning took place beyond them some casualties occured. The chals vary in depth and are placed irregularly.

Q.—Did the strikers near the Narsingirji Mill throw any stones at the mill on the 16th February, 1920?

A.—No.

Q.—Was any damage done to the mill buildings?

A.—No.

Q.—Did not the strikers near the Sholapur mill compound remain completely peaceful and fully carry out the instructions of Mr. Ellis, the District Superintendent of Police?

A.—No. They did not obey the orders of Mr. Ellis.

Q.—Is it not true that no firing was done there?

A.—No firing was done there.

Q.—When did Mr. Ellis go to the place of firing?—(Not answered.)

Q.—Was any firing done subsequently?—(Not answered.)

Q.—Is it true that the crowd near the Sholapur Mill dispersed quietly after Mr. Ellis left for the tragic place?

A.—The District Superintendent of Police did not go to the scene of fire at all.

Q.—Is it true that it was about dark when the last firing was done?

A.—It was twilight, but by no means dark.

Q.—Is it true that Government telegraph office refused to accept telegrams about firing for some time? If so, how long and under whose orders?

A.—No. No district officer gave any orders to the telegraph department.

Q.—Is it true that the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police have made separate reports about the events of 16th February 1920?

A.—Yes.

Q.—If so, would Government be pleased to publish them?

A.—Copies of the reports are attached.

Q.—Is it true that those who were killed and wounded on the evening of 16th February 1920, received wounds about the waist and some in the back?

A.—The killed were not wounded in the back except for 'exit wounds.' One was hit through the chest, two through the neck and one through the forehead. Two seriously wounded men were hit in the arm and chest and arm respectively. Other wounds reported are flesh wounds.

Q.—Is it true that Honorary First Class Magistrate Mr. V. N. Sathaye was present at the inquests held on the dead bodies in the City dispensary on 17th February 1920?

A.—Yes.

A SUSPICIOUS WOUND.

Q.—Is it true that in the case of one dead body the Magistrate and the Panch suspected that the wound near the neck was by a sharp instrument and not of bullets?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Is it true that this dead body was recommended by the Magistrate and the Panch for being sent to the Civil Surgeon for *post mortem* examination?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Was any *post mortem* examination made in this case? If so, what opinion the Civil Surgeon gave

A.—The Civil Surgeon was busy with other cases and before he was able to attend the post mortem the relatives had taken the body away.

Q.—Were all those who died on account of the injuries received on 16th February 1920 in the evening buried?

A.—Yes. By their friends on 17th.

Q.—Is it true that Mr. V. N. Sathaye is a Magistrate of over 25 years' standing?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Is it true that the acting City Magistrate who took charge on 17th February 1920 called for all cases pending in the Court of Mr. Sathaye, either on 18th or 19th February 1920?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did the acting City Magistrate give any reasons for this order of his? Is it untrue that he took his action at the instance of the Collector and District Magistrate?

A.—No. He acted on the instructions of the District Magistrate.

Q.—Is it true that the District Magistrate has recommended for the withdrawal of Mr. Sathaye's powers? Has the District Magistrate given any reasons for such recommendation for withdrawal? If so, what are they?

A.—Mr. Sathaye tendered his resignation. The District Magistrate recommended that the resignation be accepted.

Q.—Has Government noticed the account given in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 26th February 1920 in the matter of mill strike and tragedy at Sholapur?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Has Government verified the same by independent inquiry? If so, will Government be pleased to publish it?

A.—No. Government consider that the reports already received give a sufficient account of the occurrences connected with the strike.

Q.—Does Government intend to make an independent inquiry in the matter?

(This question was asked at the meeting held on the 18th March 1920, when no official reply was given.)

PERSECUTION OF KHILAFAT WORKERS.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SIND ADMINISTRATION.

INTERPELLATIONS IN COUNCIL.

At Monday's session of the Bombay Legislative Council the following replies to interpellations by the Hon. Mr. Belvi were laid on the table:—

Q.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the serious allegations concerning persecution of Khilafat workers made against the administration in Sind under the heading "Striking on the stomach" published in the issue of "Young India" dated 23rd June, 1920?

(b) If so, are the allegations true?

(c) If not, what are the real facts of each of the cases specifically referred to therein?

(d) Has any inquiry been instituted into the allegations?

(e) If so, what is the result of the inquiry?

(f) Was the alleged notification issued by Mr. P. R. Cadell, Commissioner of Sind, issued by him with the sanction of Government?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The pension of Mr. Ghulam Nabi has been suspended. Moulvi Abdul Ghafur was called on by the Deputy Commissioner to explain his conduct in organising and taking part in a conference at which violent and inflammatory speeches were made. After due consideration it was held that his explanation was not satisfactory, and his pension was cancelled on the ground of serious misconduct. Jan Mahomed Junejo at a public meeting on 3rd May 1920, took an oath before the meeting that he would not pay a single pie of his land assessment in future. In consequence of this, it was thought necessary to take certain precautionary measures. Jan Mahomed, however, paid up all the amount of land revenue due by him immediately it was demanded and it was not necessary to take further action on this account. The ordinary water supply is being received by his land.

(d) and (e) Mr. Ghulam Nabi was given an opportunity of explaining his conduct. His explanation that he was overpersuaded into presiding at the meeting and that he was not in sympathy or agreement with the violent tone of the speeches delivered thereat was not regarded as satisfactory and his pension was suspended.

(f) The orders were passed by Government.

ASSAULT BY A DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

Q.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state if their attention has been drawn to a letter from Moulvi Abdul Khalik, Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Jacobabad, published in the issue of the 'Bharatvasi' newspaper dated the 15th May, 1920?

(b) If so has any enquiry been instituted into the allegations made in the letter?

(c) Are the allegations made true?

(d) If not, what are the real facts of the case?

A.—(a) The attention of Government was drawn to a similar letter published in the "Al Wahid" newspaper dated the 13th May.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d) Rasul Bakhsh Wagho had created a disturbance in connection with the construction of a sluice and had threatened the Public Works Department officials with violence if they carried on the work. The Executive Engineer asked for assistance. Rasul Bakhsh was called upon to give security under section 20 of the Sind Frontier Regulations of 1892. Immediately sureties came forward he was released from custody.

Khuda Bakhsh is a petition writer and has long been known as a man of bad character. Action was taken against him under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. An order for taking security was passed on the evidence of bad character. Mahomed Hayat Khan Rind, a small land holder but not, as stated in the letter, a Sardar, was summoned to see the District Magistrate in view of his statement that he wished to sever connection with Government. He told the Deputy Commissioner in an insolent manner that he intended to have nothing more to do with the British Government. The Deputy Commissioner ordered him to leave the room. As he did not do so the Deputy Commissioner took up a hunting crop and gave Mahomed Hayat two or three light cuts to make him leave the room. The District Superintendent of Police was present at the time. It is entirely untrue that Mahomed Hayat Khan was assaulted by the peons or that any police were sent after him. Government have informed the Deputy Commissioner of their disapproval of his action in striking Mahomd Hayat Khan Rind. Government do not propose to take any further action in the matter.

PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

By the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye:—

Q.—Will Government be pleased to say whether the scale of salaries of primary teachers has been raised in view of the substantial rise in the scale of all subordinate establishments? If so, will Government be pleased to say when the orders will be published?

A.—The question of the further revision of the salaries of primary school teachers has recently been raised and is still under consideration.

BOY SCOUT SYSTEM.

By the Hon. Mr. Pathan:—

Q.—Will Government be pleased to say, (a) now that Mr. Miller has returned to India, how far the scheme of introducing the Scout System in the Government schools of this Presidency has progressed:

(b) when it is likely to be introduced into them:

(c) to place a copy of the proposed scheme on the Council Table?

A.—(a), (b) and (c) It has not been possible to formulate any scheme as the decision

(Continued in Column 3.)

MONDAY : AUGUST 9.

ALL-INDIA NATIONAL MOURNING DAY

The executive of the Indian Home Rule League request the general public and their affiliated bodies all over India to observe the tenth day of Lok. Tilak's Mourning viz. Monday the 9th August 1920 as an All India National Mourning Day and hold condolence meetings.

HARTAL IN BOMBAY.

The *hartal* in honour of the memory of Mr. Tilak continued till yesterday, cotton exchanges, cloth markets, share and stock exchanges, grain shops and many Hindu hotels and tea-shops being closed. Perfumists and chemists of Princess Street, jewellers of Moti Bazar and stationers of Kalbadevi and Girgaon and provision merchants of almost all localities did not do any business. All Indian quarters were presenting a sight of mourning.

BOMBAY'S MOURNING

Among the Bombay institutions which mourned the loss of the uncrowned King of Maharashtra," mention may be made of the Bombay Humanitarian Fund. Shri Mahivira Jaina Vidyalaya the Jain Association of India Ghatkopar Students' Union and residents of Khandke buildings.

The first named institution received from the Jains of Ghatkopar Rs. 700 with instructions to utilise, the amount in memory of Mr. Tilak.

AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

In memory of the late Mr. Tilak, business in the Indian section of Calcutta was suspended to a considerable extent, almost all shops, schools and colleges owned by Indians being closed. The Share, Stock, Hessian, Gunny, Jute, Cotton, Bullion and other markets were closed. Students formed processions and paraded the streets barefooted. A mass meeting was held in the evening which was addressed by leading nationalists and moderates expressing sorrow at the death of Mr. Tilak. Telegrams are reaching from mofussil showing members of the Bar are adopting condolence resolutions. Marwaris are contemplating the erection of a suitable memorial in honour of Mr. Tilak.

On account of Mr. Tilak's death the Share Market was closed to-day. The pleaders of the Small Causes Court at 2 p.m. after passing condolence resolution left the court in a body after which no cases were taken up.

At the last evening's Tilak condolence meeting presided over by Mr. B. Chakravarti, on the motion of Sir Asutosh Chaudhuri the following resolution was adopted:

"The citizens of Calcutta in a public meeting assembled to express their deep and profound sorrow at the untimely death of Lokmanya Tilak, the greatest political leader at a crisis of national loss.

It was decided to hold a memorial meeting in the Calcutta Town Hall.

HIS INDOMITABLE COURAGE.

"TRIBUNE'S" TRIBUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 2.

The Indian press appears in deep mourning on account of Mr. Tilak's death. The "Tribune" in a long leader pays a glowing tribute to the departed leader's stern independence, his passoinate love of country, his indomitable courage, his sound judgment, penetrating commonsense, and says that Mr. Tilak was the first among the great Indian leaders to carry the message of the Congress and the gospel of the country's political deliverance to the masses of people.

Continuing it says:—Voltaire said of a famous contemporary of his that humanity had lost its title-deeds and he had recorded them. One may similarly, and with at least as much truth, say of Mr. Tilak that the masses of people in India had lost their title-deeds and it was Mr. Tilak who recorded them.

THE "C & M. GAZETTE."

The "C & M. Gazette" says: A man of distinct personality he exercised considerable political influence and it is pleasing to remember that the last declared line of policy that he gave was to condemn the idea of non-cooperation.

AT KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Aug. 2.

Although shops were closed for the most part owing to Mr. Tilak's death no disturbance occurred to-day. The markets were open and public conveyances were plying. All workshops in the town were closed including printing establishments with the exception of the "Daily Gazette" Press. Some people endeavoured to terrorise stallholders in the market and one or two shopkeepers in the town who opened their stalls for business and several arrests were made by the police. All cinema theatres and liquor shops were closed by order of the Collector.

AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 2.

A public meeting will be held on Wednesday on Triplicane Beach to give expression to the universal feeling of irreparable loss sustained by the country in the death of Mr. Tilak. National University classes were closed out of respect to the memory of Mr. Tilak and so also the Madras stock-Exchange.

TRIBUTES FROM ALL OVER INDIA.

The sad news of Mr. Tilak's death has caused profound sorrow all over the country. We have received innumerable telegrams from all over India, (and also a few places in Ceylon and Burma), expressing the peoples' deep sense of grief at this great national loss, expressed in public meetings held in each place.

We have also received an equal number of telegrams stating that the Third Khilafat Day was observed quite peacefully, and in many places resolutions of Non-Cooperation were decided upon.

We extremely regret our inability to publish all or even a few of these messages "in extenso" owing to the heavy pressure on space. Below we publish a few names of the places from where, besides several other places such telegrams have been received: Ahmedabad, Agra, Amritsar, Benares, Berhampore, Coimbatore, Alibag, Ajmer, Akola, Dhulia, Dera Ismail Khan, Erandol, Gaya, Chalisgaon, Hashangabad Jalpaiguri, Bhiwandi, Bilaspur, Kalyan, Karachi, Kumta Kheda, Kolhapur, Limbdi, Larkhana Mirzapur, Madras, Nandura, Nasik, Nagpur Pandharpur, Rangoon, Raipur, Shikarpur, Vengurla, Wun, Yeotmal, Trichinopoli, Kubwakonaus, Bagalkat, Mitra Seva Samiti (Najibabad), Akkal, Surati, Hyderabad (Sind), Cawnpore, Gorakshan Sabha, Nagpur, Muttra.

MR. TILAK AND "TIMES OF INDIA."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hope you be kind enough to give space for a few lines in your most esteemed paper.

In to-day's "Times of India", there is an editorial note on the death of Mr. Tilak. The note really smells of the feelings of the morning paper which is supposed to be representing the progressive Anglo-Indian community. When the note is read side by side with your article "The Lokamanya", what a striking contrast it bears? All Indians—of whatever caste or creed they may be—will certainly feel sorry to see that

THE LAST HOMAGE TO THE LOST LEADER

the cracer of the greatest patriot is purposely blackened by the morning paper. The two papers, namely the "Bombay Chronicle", and The "Times of India", clearly depic the difference between Indians and Anglo-Indians. The note of the "Times of India" adds fuel to the fire by wounding the feelings of all Indians. The patriot of Indians becomes a traitor in the eyes of the Anglo-Indians. In order to show reverance to the departed hero let us therefore, one and all, boycott the paper which has not a jot of sympathy for the uncrowned King of the Bombay Presidency—I mean—the Lokamanya.—Yours, etc.

BHIDE, P. M.

HOW TO KEEP HIS MEMORY ALIVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel greatly obliged by your publishing the following your next issue.

Mr. Tilak, the Uncrowned King of the Maharasta, a great National Hero, and a simple man with unsurpassable genius, is dead and many suggestions will be forthcoming as to how to perpetuate his memory. The following few suggestions are worth considering:—

1. That the Proprietors of the "Sardar Griha" where our great hero breathed his last, should change its name to "Lokamanya Tilak Griha." Mr. Tilak was really a people's Sirdar and his *jagir* was the true confidence the people had in him.

2. That a Public Hall, bearing his name, which is badly wanting in Bombay, should be immediately built, by calling subscriptions to which the good citizens of Bombay will no doubt handsomely contribute. The site selected should be the vacant plot on the other side of the French Bridge, near Chowpatty, and that the proprietor will be too willing to part with it, if not free, at least a moderate price. This plot, if secured, will surely suit all purpose.

3. That a statue, prepared by an Indian artist should be erected on the very plot where our great Hero was cremated.

4. Lastly, that on the 13th day universal mourning should be observed and all should, as far as possible, try to take a sea bath on the Chowpatty sands in the morning, and a public meeting should be held in the evening presided over by no other personage than Mahatma Gandhi, the present hero of the day.

Yours, etc.,
G. A. TURKHUD.

Proctor Road, Bombay, Aug. 2.

Sir,—A short space in your widely circulated and most popular "Chronicle" may be granted to me.

No one will forget the first day of August 1920, and the time when by his departure, Mother Hind has lost one of her greatest son in Lokmanya Tilak. Eyes are dry of tears to mourn his sudden death. Let us all hope that the Mahatma though disappeared in body has been reborn and is amongst us with fresh vigour and energies, so far as the theory "Karma Nyaya Adhikaraste" goes.

Shortly there shall be mass meetings held every where and Memorial Funds collected unanimously. My most humble suggestion to those concerned would be to spare some amount to erect a life size statue of the deceased on the sands of Chowpatty, where the holy body was cremated. Yours etc.

MAKUNDRAO P. KENY.

217, Lady Jamsedji Road, Mahim.
Bombay, No. 16, August 2.

Sir,—No doubt the citizens of Bombay will ask the Sheriff, as is done in the case of great personage, to convene a public meeting to express their grief and sorrow on account of the irreparable loss the Maharastra in particular and India in general has suffered on account of the passing of Lokmanya Tilak, at the critical moment, when the question of non-co-operation has to be settled at Special Congress in a few weeks, and to raise a befitting memorial for the disinterested service rendered to the country, for imbibing among the people the spirit of nationalism, which was naturally looked upon by the Government as disadvantageous to its absolute rule in the country.

I would therefore like to suggest through your medium, that whatever form the memorial may take to carry to the posterity the life long work of the faithful and true son of India for the good of the country, a shrine should be erected with a full size statue, over the ashes, where the India's greatest son was cremated on the Chowpatty sands, on the 1st of August 1920. During the Hindu Holidays and on New Moon days thousands of people men and women visit the Chowpatty for a bath, and every day in the evening children and all classes of people visit it for recreation. The place has now been sanctified by the cremation of Tilak. Thousands of people who visit Bombay would like to see the site, where the physical body of the great man assimilated with the elements of nature. Moreover it would add beauty of the locality by having a marble statue in the midst of the sands, and in the words of Longfellow "The lives of great men remind us and we can make our lives sublime."—Yours etc.

SUNDERRAO D. NAVALKAR.

Bombay, August 2.

IR MINISTRY COMPETITIONS.

FOR COMMERCIAL AIR-CRAFT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. at 1-30 a.m.

The competitions organised by the Air Ministry for commercial aircraft with prizes amounting to sixty-four thousand sterling begin at Ipswich to-day. The classes include aeroplanes carrying more than seven passengers, aeroplanes carrying fewer and amphibians carrying a load of five hundred pounds inclusive of passengers, but enclusive of crew. They must also carry sufficient petrol to fly 350 nautical miles at a height of thousand feet and a at speed of not less than seventy knots.

GERMANY OPPOSED TO BOLSHEVISM.

COMMUNISTIC IDEAS DUE TO WAR SICKNESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. at 1-30 a.m.

Berlin—Von Simon's in an article in "Algemeine Zeitung" declares that Bolshevism is a consuming flame but it will find its natural ethnographic confines. The German character is not Bolshevist and it is only German war sickness that has given a wide opening to the entry of Communist ideas, but every attempt to convince Germany of the Justice of Bolshevism by fire and sword will encounter determined opposition.

BRITISH EVACUATE MENZIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 1-30 a.m.

A Teheran message to the "Daily Mail" says that after incessant bombardment by Bolshevik Jangalls, the British force evacuated Menzil, west of Teheran and retired towards Kazvin under orders not to return the enemy's fire.

IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. at 1-30 a.m.

Montreal—The delegates to the Imperial Press Conference have arrived. The McGill University is conferring honorary degrees on a number of the delegates.

LATEST CABLES.

PRIME MINISTER HECKLED

MR. CHURCHILL'S ARTICLE IN "EVENING NEWS"

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Aug. 4.

There was a slight breeze in the House of Commons this afternoon, when various members heckled Mr. Lloyd George regarding the recent article in "The Evening News" by Mr. Winston Churchill, which has been interpreted as suggesting that Germany's military assistance should be invoked against the Bolsheviks.

Replying to Sir Donald Maclean who asked if the article was an expression of the agreed policy of the Government, the Premier said he did not think the article was so much an expression of policy as hankering. (Laughter.)

Sir Donald Maclean asked:—"Does the Prime Minister approve this hankering on the part of one of his colleagues on matters vital to European politics?"

Mr. Lloyd George said:—"I really cannot control my colleagues' desires." (Cries.—Oh! You can get rid of him.)

In response to further questions Mr. Lloyd George said he did not think the article contained any declaration which was inconsistent with the policy of the Government.

RESTORATION OF ORDER IN IRELAND.

TEXT OF BILL ISSUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., Aug. 4.

The text is issued to-day of the Restoration of Order in Ireland Bill. It consists of only two clauses which state that as the ordinary law is inadequate for the prevention and punishment of crime and the maintenance of order in Ireland, powers are granted for the extension to Ireland of the provisions of the Defence of the Realm Act as regards trial by courtmartial. Crimes so tried shall be punishable with the punishment thereto assigned by the statute or common law, but it is provided that when a person is charged with a crime punishable with death the court martial shall include one person not necessarily an officer nominated by the Lord Lieutenant, such person being certified by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland or the Lord Chief Justice of England as possessing legal knowledge and experience.

AMBUSHING OF BRUREE PATROL.

DETAILED OFFICIAL ACCOUNT

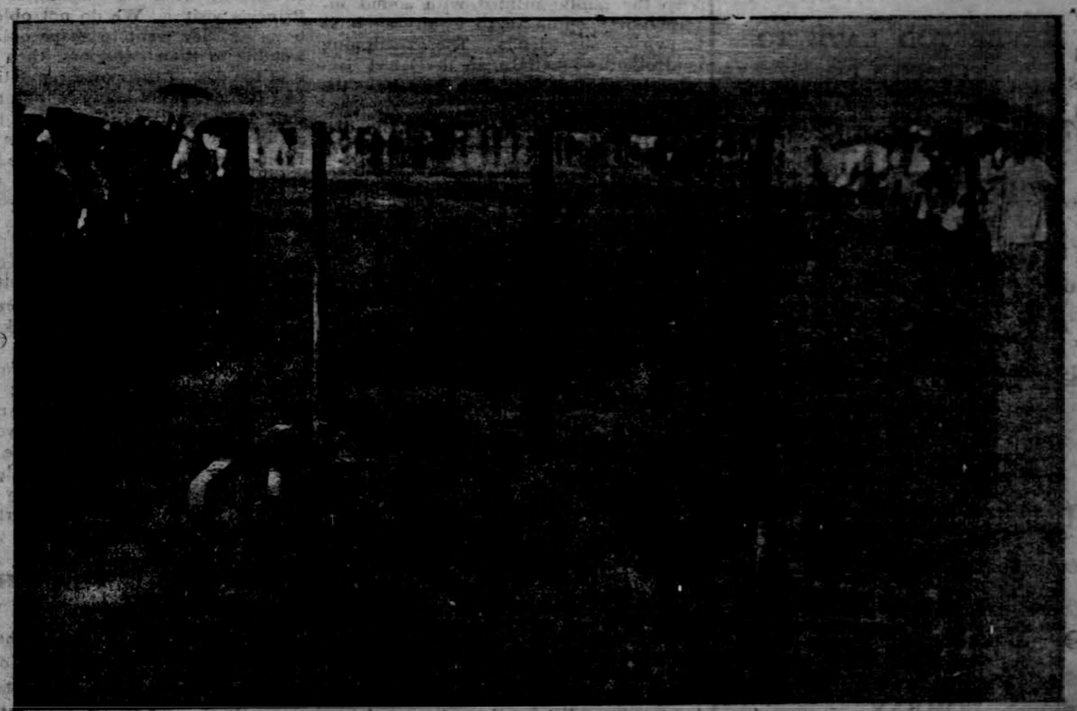
(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Aug. 4.

An official account of the attack on the patrol at Bruree on July 28th says that the patrol of eight men was ambushed by fifty. One private was seriously wounded by the first volley and lay on the road, when two or three of the assailants lay down and used the wounded man's body as a rifle rest and took cover behind it. Their fire could not be returned, but after half an hour's fight the assailants were driven back and his comrades then dragged the wounded man to a cottage which the raiders surrounded and into which they poured a heavy fire until the arrival of reinforcements. One of the assailants was found mortally wounded.

VAST CROWD ON THE CHOWPATTY SANDS PAYING LAST RESPECTS TO THE DEPARTED LEADER.

THE LAST RESTING PLACE ON THE CHOWPATTY SANDS.



Photographs by N. V. Virkar, Bombay.

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NOTICE.

Messrs. Roullet & Co. are communicating to us the following notice for insertion.

Subsequently to the judgment delivered in favour of Messrs. ROLLET & Co. against Messrs. RODDE & MONTAGON prohibiting the latter to make use of the brand or the name of HENRY MOUNIER Messrs. RODDE & MONTAGON have submitted to Messrs. ROULLET & Co., fresh documents, in consequence of which the two firms have come to an agreements stating that Messrs. RODDE & MONTANGON may use the name of HENRI MOUNIER. established in 1858; on a white colour label, in all countries, British India excepted."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, August, 4, 1920.

HANDY ANDY.

"In the year 1918, the present Director of Information, Bengal Government, was controller of shipping in India. His statement concerning the absence of death from starvation is fact." This soul-stirring piece of information was recently vouchsafed in Bengal, for the purpose of ratifying a rather dubious statement produced by the ex-Controller of shipping a day before. Whether he was in 1918 shipping controller or in 1917 Arctic explorer, did not affect the issue; but he, probably, wanted to make an impression touching his authority and his antecedents, and then make the clinching assertion that his statement was "fact". The "Patrika" had the temerity to refer to deaths from starvation in 1918. The Director, in the exercise of his profession, contradicted it. Now, to contradict false rumours, is understood to argue loyalty. In the Punjab, several people suffered because they had omitted to contradict the rumour that the Rowlatt Act was a peril to private freedom. Those who did the contradiction, at the cost of truth, were lauded patriots. We believe that the control and regulation of news during the war made Governments partial to the device, and the bureaucracy, never afraid of costly and questionable expedients, went for it as a means of evolving the attashment of the masses. A number of gentlemen, versatile and fit for everything, were promptly engaged to supply correct and healthy information to the misguided. Mr. Rushbrooke Williams, Mr. Edmund Candler and the rest, were invited to keep the public primed with sound information, conducive to loyalty as it is known by our friends. The ex-shipping controller, we believe, in the latest recruit in what must one day be the Imperial Information Service. We have not the slightest objection to the dissemination of correct news. We welcome it as an aid to our business, expensive though it may be to the taxpayer. The trouble is that these gentry forget how limited is their scope in the formation of public opinion. The Madras Bureau occasionally gives information as to the cost of grain which is useful and harmless. We may get the same from the municipal market list or find it in the fortnightly papers issued by the Statistics Department. The bureau probably copies it from the same sources; but as we say, it may be redundant, not harmful.

Man is a polemical being, and the Directors possibly feel provoked to mould opinion and to give a healthy tone to the public. They forget that *pirma facie* their position is difficult. The people look upon them as paid apologists of Government who naturally want their achievements to be appreciated by the public. People in India read even blue-books in a spirit of disbelief extenuated by a readiness to pudge by facts; so profoundly is the bureaucracy distrusted as to its claims and professions. Such is the sorry fact and even a Director cannot disprove it by contradiction. It is in such circumstances that the Director comes to put a relish on day to day history. As a rule he is himself in a state of incomprehension, wondering what to say for the improvement of the people and the justification of his existence. Here and there, he tries to be literary and ornate in description. Mr. Rushbrooke Williams writes a mellifluous report on the moral and material progress of India. The present tendency of writers of the reports to make them "readable" makes the latter paltry in facts; they are long magazine reviews of facts which ablor men in former times used to record for reliable reference. Mr Williams rushes to the Westminster front and writes magazine articles on the dreadful events *before* Amritsar, judiciously silent over later occurrences. Mr. Candler, with much historical pretence, analyses Islamic dogma. Our readers may remember the entertaining book "Handy Andy" in which a loyal servitor makes a mess of his master's business. The work of the Directors of Information reminds us of many such conscientious antics. The Bengal Director was once in the shipping line and he is somewhat dictatorial in tone. He "requires" Editors to correct themselves; calls upon them to do this and print that. They gain a certain prestige in official circles. Mr. Rushbrooke Williams was once described by an Anglo Indian contemporary, as Sir William Vincent's adopted son.

However that may be, the "Patrika" wants to know what penalty there is for ignoring the requirements of the Information Bureau. Nothing that we know of. In revival meetings we find certain pious people running about distributing hymn-leaflets, prodding one man and bumping against another. There is no legal function or authority for our Directors, who are only candid friends. All the more reason, that they should realise their limitations. The Bengal Director was concerned to prove that in 1918, there was not a single death from starvation in India through Government neglect. The Director was probably zealous of the good name of Government. Armed with his conclusion, he probably looked through a blue-book or two, and called upon the offender to contradict himself. It is precisely one of those things, allied to opinion, in which the ravings of officials do not carry conviction among the people. 1918 was the year of famine and influenza. People know, from experience, the real facts. In 1920, the District Magistrate of Puri is making a row to know who classified deaths through starvation under the heading of deaths through disease. In 1918, there were cases of women committing suicide for lack of food and raiment. What is the use of any official shouting that there was no death from starvation on "Government account"? If there is any one believing that, in 1918, there was no such case, despite famine and influenza, with mortality comparable to the days of 1900, when they accepted the fact of deaths from privation, he must be a strange man. Shipping offices know nothing of it. Time was when it was not considered worth while to deny the existence of deaths during famine. Now we have Government agents, consumed with ignorant zeal, laughing at famine mortality as a fable. The laudable motive is, of course, to impress the public with assertions of "prosperity"—a thing which even in our entertaining school days was received with circumspection. We have in some provinces our Directors now taking to the congenial function of being harbingers to the Prince's visit: We do not object. If however they want to shape opinion delectable to their superiors, they will do it at the cost of their own reputation. The fact is they do not know enough of India; they do not realise the nature of the heirarchy in whose praise they have to pipe. From our limited experience, we fear that this effort at publicity has been woefully misdirected. If the business is not confined to the publication of facts but directed to secure "sympathetic" opinion, we shall soon have another bloated department whose actual use will soar above the level of public appreciation. So far, some of them have worked to no purpose. The bureau at Simla takes the palm for artfulness; the Punjab for omniscience; Bengal for Bahadurism; Madras for somnolence and Bombay for modesty. If without concerning themselves with vindicating the grandeur of the Empire and the iniquity of potential rebels, they say what they know, the country will put up with the cost, without further annoyance.

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE.

The Government of Bombay have done well to adhere to the principle of a uniform franchise in their proposals for the reconstitution of the Bombay Municipality. The plea advanced in some quarters for the retention of the franchise for the rate-payers as a separate constituency is an utterly hollow plea put forward in the selfish interests of a class which has long been enjoying the monopoly of this privilege and which now sees it slipping from its fingers. Most, if not all, of the rate-payers are bound to be either tenants or owners of buildings and will, therefore, be among those who will be entitled to the franchise. The public are fully aware that there is a clique in the present Corporation which will leave no stone unturned to secure the inclusion of rate-payers among those qualified to vote, but we hope the Corporation, as a whole, in spite of the landlord interests which dominate it, will muster sufficient public spirit to put its foot down firmly on any proposal calculated to upset the uniformity of franchise. There will be keen disappointment, no doubt, among university graduates at the loss of a valuable privilege which they had been enjoying all these years. Many of them will probably be neither tenants nor owners of buildings. We trust Government will yet realise the unwisdom of depriving the graduates of their vote. As for the Justices of the Peace, the public have no regrets for them. If they are worth anything they will certainly be elected by tenants and owners. We hope Government, who have reserved—quite unnecessarily as we think—some seats for nomination by themselves, will not repeat the mistake of conferring on them a separate franchise by including them among the "associations" or "bodies" whom Government, under the draft constitution, may ask to elect members to the Corporation. The associations and bodies on which Government will confer the privilege of election must be such as will be entirely free from the taint of subserviency to officialdom. So long as the present mode of nomination of J. P's. continues in vogue, it is impossible to expect a preponderating section of them to be free from this taint, as the annals of the Corporation have amply shown. Government have reserved twenty seats for nomination, which would be too large a number were it not for the fact that they undertake to include among these twenty members representatives of associations and bodies entitled to a voice in the management of municipal affairs. It is to be hoped the selection of these associations and bodies will be wisely exercised by Government and that they will not ignore the claims of any public body entitled to be represented on the Corporation. For our part, we should like to see all trace of nomination removed altogether and the lowest franchise adopted. If nomination is maintained it should be reserved only for the representation of the poorest and most backward sections of the people.

Regarding the limit of the rental viz., Rs. 20 per mensem, which is held to qualify an elector, it is on the face of it too high. Seeing that the limit is kept at Rs. 10 for voters in Bombay city for the Legislative Council elections, it is absurd that a higher qualification should be required in the case of the Municipality. On the other hand, it must obviously be a lower qualification. We should think that Rs. 5 would be a just limit. This would entitle almost every rent-payer, however humble, to exercise the franchise. There need be no fear that the elections will be unmanageable on this scale. At the most there will be a lakh or a little more voters instead of the 50,000 on the scale of Rs. 20 rental or 75,000 on the Rs. 10 scale. A tenant paying a monthly rental of Rs. 5 will be found to be as intelligent a voter as one paying Rs. 10 and there is no reason why the former should be left out in preference to the latter. In any case the limit proposed by Government is absurd in the face of the lower qualification suggested in regard to the Council. The municipal voter's qualification should be brought to the level of that of the Council, if not lower still as we have suggested. There is one more alteration that is needed in the proposed constitution. In the Standing Committee Government reserve four out of sixteen seats for nomination by themselves. We are firmly of opinion that there is no need at all of any such nominated members in the reconstituted Standing Committee. If any officials are likely to prove useful to the Standing Comittee they may be expected to be elected to the Committee by the Corporation. But even if the Committee becomes wholly non-official, what danger would there be, seeing that every proposal of the Standing Committee will have to be submitted to the Corporation for final sanction? There is absolutely no need, therefore, to encumber the constitution of the Standing Committee with official nominees.

Notes of the Day.

The Pope, Propaganda and the Khilafat Deputation.

It was the last Pope who when on his death bed, being asked to bless the Great War replied: "No: I bless Peace." His successor is no less remarkable in the reply he has given to the Khilafat Deputation. The cable says that His Holiness "regretted the treaties which had been recently signed"; and "assured Mr. Mohamed Ali that the Catholic world desired peace with the Islamic world." What the Khilafat Deputation is achieving by means of its propaganda is an eye-opener to us all. It cannot be drilled into the public too often that we are living in times which demand wide publicity as one of the two essential factors in the success of any cause. The other factor is organisation. For months—nay for years—the British press has been showing signs of extreme agitation over the evil effects upon American opinion of Irish misrule. It has been one of the planks in the Liberal Party's programme that England must avoid the alienation of American sympathy at all cost. But this sensitiveness to American opinion on the Irish question was produced by well-organised propaganda carried on by Irishmen and Irishwomen in the United States. One of the many splendid virtues of the late Lokmanya was a realisation of India's urgent need for word-wide propaganda. He suggested ambassadorial establishments in all the important countries of the world on the lines of the idea thrown out by Mr. Lajpat Rai—himself a pioneer in world-propaganda for his country's cause. Not only must the Khilafat Deputation continue its well-conceived policy, and the Congress take in hand the work of foreign publicity, but Labour, which is in the truest sense international, must not forget that national boundaries which divide man from man are boundaries which hide the truth about the world's wrongs.

Syria and India.

Mr. Merwan M. Coorlawala writes from Aleppo under date July 16:—

It will interest you to know that to-day in consequence of the decision of the Allies at San Remo the whole of Syria has decided to resist the "occupation Francaise" and now we are all here under Martial Law. The French ultimatum expires to-morrow evening after which hostilities will commence. The Syrians, under King Feisul, have decided either to uphold Wilson's principle of "Self-determination" or die. Before rail communication is cut I am posting you this letter. Please do all you can to get the Indian National Congress to rouse public opinion in India in favour of the people of Syria who will never accept "domination" by the French.

Your article "Out for Oil" in your issue of 1st May last was translated into Arabic and reproduced by all the journals of Syria and Baghdad."

Since this letter was written the betrayal of Syria has been completed. But it is not yet too late for the people of the world to undo the wrong. Will not India contribute her share in mobilising a world opinion that will put an end to the aggressive imperialism of the Allies?

Greek Propaganda.

The Mufi (Mufti?) of Adrianople,—whoever he is—who has assured Reuter's representative that he is issuing a manifesto to the Mahomedans in India, "assuring them that their co-religionists were secure and prosperous under the Hellenic administration", might save himself the trouble, for it is least likely that Mahomedans here would take his word for gospel truth. The Greeks have been in occupation of Adrianople for less than a fortnight and yet this worthy expects Moslems in India to believe in his word that their co-religionists in Thrace are "secure and prosperous (*sic*)" under the Hellenic administration! What next? Perhaps we shall be told in the near future that the Mahomedans there are simply rolling in prosperity and Thrace under the Hellenic administration is flowing with milk and honey!

The Meaning of Bolshevism.

"The Morning Post" thinks there is nothing so foul as the Bolshevist Jew and murderer who is given to butchering innocent men, women and children. It is the same "Morning Post" which writes leading articles of fulsome praise about the heroic exploits of Dyer; and it may be dismissed as the dissemination of half-truths and untruths. "The Daily Herald" thinks the Bolshevist is the regenerator of a shattered world holding the beacon of culture in his hand. Between these two views a deluded world is groping for a few facts to lighten the darkness of its ignorance about a country and a movement which are taking a large and interesting place in the discussion of human affairs. In 1903 in London the Russian Socialists met to discuss the future of their party. In view of the necessity of taking strong and effective action against the absolutism of the Czar, it was resolved that no means should be left untried to bring about its final collapse. The majority who favoured this view came to be known as "the Bolsheviki" and the minority who were apparently for the adoption of constitutional methods only, came to be known as "The Mensheviki." The two words mean simply: majority and minority. From being a small group of resolute workers who wanted to rid the world of a terrible tyranny, the party represented by Lenin and Trotsky has risen to the height of an unimagined power. The theory and practice of Bolshevism is a matter for keen controversy; but it is apparent from the reports of the British Labour Delegation that Russia—the very same Russia which fought for over three years shoulder to shoulder with the Allies—is not inhabited by "human devils with horns and tails."

The End of War with Bolshevism.

Far from being a creed of rabid imperialism Bolshevism has shewn itself to be just the reverse. From the start Lenin has asked for peace with every country which was foolhardy enough to make war on Russia. The last mad adventure of a Polish offensive has ended ignominiously with the Red troops on the borders of East Prussia having broken all resistance. In fact, a cable announces that the Russian advance guards are operating along the German frontier but are not crossing it. The Allies feared this. Their fears have come true. Why did they ever touch the Russian nettle? M. Kameneff is now on his way to London to negotiate what can be nothing else but a general peace with Russia. Perhaps the world will now be allowed to gain an inkling into the real meaning of Bolshevism and will no longer have to depend for its information on the brayings of "The Morning Post" or the squealings of the mining interests of Siberia.

The Empire's Press.

Sir Robert Bruce of the "Glasgow Herald" stated in the course of his speech at the Imperial Press Conference luncheon at St. John's that he hoped the Conference would take in hand matters connected with better cable facilities and circulation of news throughout the Empire. The facilities that are needed are not only those referring to cheaper rates but also stern measures against the cheapening of truth. Reuter has a practical monopoly in world news where India is concerned—and no one doubts that the messes sometimes made of news concerning important events is indeed appalling. The most recent cases in point are the Dyer debate and the Russian reply to the British note. It is no privilege of a news-vendor to act as a news-selector. It is the duty of a news-vendor to circulate efficiently and with expedition reports concerning events which are making history for the world. We hope the time will come as Mr. Naylor, President of the Printing Trades Federation predicted, when Labour will be in the saddle of Government; and we hope that that time will synchronise with a charter of liberties for the Press and a charter of studious inhibitions for the biassed or ignorant vendor of the world's news.

"Legalised Robbery."

We are glad to see that the conscience of at least a section of the European community in South Africa is beginning to revolt against the monstrous injustice of the confiscation, by the customs authorities, of the personal jewellery of Indians leaving the Union. On the recommendation of the Asiatic Commission the Union Government have, it is true, raised the limit of the value of jewellery that can be retained by Indian emigrants from £5 to £50. Even then, the ethics of the confiscation of the personal belongings of subjects of the State cannot but be regarded as entirely questionable. In the Union House of Assembly last month some of the Labour members had very nasty things to say of the Government's action. Mr. Boydell regarded it as "absolutely disgraceful and almost diabolical." Mr. Jagger described it as "nothing less than a public scandal", while another Labour member characterised it as "a monstrous shame" and still another called it "legalised robbery". The Minister of Finance, while shifting the burden of responsibility on another Department, could only advance the flimsy, not to say insincere, plea that the confiscation was necessitated by the smuggling of gold carried on by Indians. But what of the legislation itself? Did it not authorise confiscation of gold coin or jewellery which was worth more than £5? Even under the modified regulations, Indians are forbidden to carry with them more than £50 worth of jewellery. Whether the amount is small or big, its confiscation is legalised robbery, all the same, of which the South African Government ought to be heartily ashamed.

"Empire or Commonwealth."

Lord Fisher possessed an extremely pungent pen and that he could hit as hard against his critics as against the enemies of his country on the sea, was amply demonstrated during the last few years. His running comments on the passing events and his vitriolic diatribes against some of the leaders of the day, which he had been publishing for some time past in one of the leading English journals, will not be forgotten for a long time. In one place after referring to "our plutocratic, effete despicable House of Commons, computed to possess the control of 500 million sterling," Lord Fisher goes on to ask:

"Are we, as a great and free nation going to take it lying down that these men of ours, who are in power by a trick continue in power by conjuring tricks, and to tax us to the utmost limit and squander our money on wild cat 'Mesopotamias' and military millinery and ludicrous Admiralty 'lookings' for a war against non-existent navies, and bureaucratic tyranny worse than that of the Russian Empire, and all the time leaving the one thing needful, the air supremacy of this country, a supposed appanage of the War Office nincompoops and Admiralty asses, who possess no vision? Solomon sanely observed: 'Where there is no vision the people perish.' Look at the Commonwealth man outside Westminster Hall, so wonderfully expressive—Bible in one hand, but a sword in the other, and you can almost hear him say for the second time 'remove that bauble.' They were giants in those days: now we are

REMODELLING BOMBAY.

"BOLD AND COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME."

DIRECT GOVT. ACTION.

SIR G. LLOYD'S IMPRESSIVE SPEECH.

PORT TRUST BILL POSTPONED

TUESDAY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(From our (Special Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 3.

The Bombay Legislative Council began its second day's session with the discussion of a Bill which aims at the consolidation and amendment of the law relating to pleaders in this Presidency. Sir George Carmichael, in asking that the Bill be read a first time and referred to a Select Committee, laid stress upon the fact that the new legislation would systematize the whole position as regards pleaders' fees and disciplinary powers taking notice of the conduct of pleaders. There are certain objectionable features in the Bill which were at once singled out from a severe criticism by several non-official members.

Messrs. Garud and Harilal Desai pointed out that the subordinate judiciary must on no account be empowered to decide: whether any pleader was guilty of unprofessional conduct, the Bill also, as the Hon. Rao Bahadur Sathe later pointed out, by quoting a typical case, made an impossible provision. It sought to prevent any pleader working gratis for any client.

Mr. Gokuldas Parekh, in an extremely forcible speech, remarked that the Bill appeared to regard the whole class of pleaders as mercenary people, as mere money-making machines, without any altruistic motive. This was an entirely wrong conception. He also objected to the different wording suggested for the *sanads* for High Court and ordinary pleaders. Considerable criticism was directed against the words "professional conduct", or, otherwise in a clause empowering District Judges and Presidency Magistrates to take notice of such a conduct; and speaker after speaker visited the word, otherwise should be explained more fully.

SIR E. CARSON'S EXAMPLE.

Mr. Harchandrai remarked that lawyers in other countries were free from any Government restrictions when they engaged themselves in movements thoroughly beyond the scope of their profession. Sir Edward Carson had busied himself in enrolling volunteers to fight against the Irish Nationalists.

Mr. Harchandrai was called to order by the President, but succeeded in expressing surprise that things should be considered differently in India.

Mr. Desai from Bijapur emphatically declared that the Bill sought to put unjustifiable restrictions upon the liberty of the pleaders as a class.

Mr. Bell was in favour of the first reading, was anxious that nothing should be done which would impair the dignity of the profession.

The Advocate-General pointed out that it was an error to suppose that previous to this Bill the subordinate judiciary had no powers to take disciplinary action. They did enjoy these under the olden enactments of 1846 and 1879, but the present Bill defined them further.

Mr. Kamat rose to speak, as he said as a litigant all the previous speakers had been lawyers. He pleaded that, as regards costs in a case, there should be a maximum fee settled according to a definite scale.

In replying to the debate Sir George Carmichael pointed out that the High Court already did possess power to notice any undesirable conduct on the part of a pleader other than professional misbehaviour.

The Bill was then referred to a Select Committee on which Mr. Phiroze Sethna the member-in-charge are the only members who are not lawyers.

LAWYERS AND "DISLOYAL" MOVEMENT.

The Bill, which has been wittily described as the Restrictions on Pleaders Bill, took more than two hours in the debate before the Council could agree to its first reading and it was only after the luncheon recess that the Housing Bill came up for introduction. A point about the Pleaders Bill which is worth mentioning was the curious absence of criticism from any non-official member regarding the footnote to the revised form of issuing sanads. The foo note explains that action may be taken against a reasonable cause and the latter includes participating in a disloyal movement. No member cared to enquire what exactly was meant by a disloyal movement. Is the agitation for Home Rule, for example, disloyal? Can a pleader be debarred from being a member of a Home Rule League or was the definition of disloyalty to depend upon the caprice of the subordinate judiciary? The matter has curiously escaped the notice of even ardently Nationalist members.

HOUSING BILL.

After the recess, Mr. Curtis introduced the Housing Bill officially described as a Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act and the City of Bombay Municipal Act. He introduced the Bill formally, but its real introduction came through the great speech which the Governor made on the occasion. Sir George Lloyd utilised the opportunity of the introduction of this measure in the Council for taking a comprehensive survey all precious efforts in the direction of the development of Bombay made by the Corporation, the Improvement Trust and the Government. He also explained in a lucid, business-like manner the far-reaching proposals of his Government to tackle the whole problem of improving housing and transit facilities in Bombay and also of developing the City by reclamation and other schemes. In an exhaustive statement the Governor pointed out how his Government had intended to get the local public bodies in Bombay to assist in building up a scheme of a bold and comprehensive character. His Government had considered the possibility of offering their loans on easy terms, but it was noticed that the Improvement Trust had already four large schemes on hand affecting an area one-ninth of the whole Island. It could help them only by the provision of land. The Corporation was busy with schemes of increase of water supply, by which Bombay would be provided with ninety million gallons a day instead of the present fifty millions. They had sought the cooperation of the millowners and they were hopeful of obtaining it, but they had come to the conclusion that the cooperation of several bodies in this matter was likely to lead to friction and to the possibility of collapse of the whole scheme. There was thus no alternative to direct Governmental action. The problem was that out of a population of 12,00,000 in Bombay, 8,82,000 were housed in one room tenements. They were going to provide 64,000 suitable tenements, out of which 14,000 were already available. A capital of six crores of rupees will be necessary to develop all the schemes they had in view. The Governor then announced that they had secured the services of Sir Lawless Hepper as the Director of a new department Government wanted to create and he went into details regarding the nature of the duties of the new Director. It was necessary to have for the Director a man who had experience of directing a large organisation, a man of approved business capacity who knew Bombay and who was familiar with its traffic problems. The Director and his department will have to deal with the Back Bay and other Reclamation schemes. The whole of the housing and with the supply of building material it was necessary for the State to step in and enable private companies to build more cheaply. The Director will deal with all questions relating to the acquisition of land in Bombay, with the Salsette schemes regarding transit and the supply and distribution of electric energy. The Governor assured the Council that the Director would have no powers of interference with any existing local bodies. His work will have to proceed on broad, sane and courageous lines and his success will depend upon his personal influence and the public experience of the utility of his department. The Governor added that he had delayed giving the public detailed information about the proposals because he thought the floor of the Council was the proper place to enunciate them. He was sure they would all agree that they could not build up a race worthy of a great city unless they give its population better air, better light, better cleanliness and better conditions. Social service, he concluded, was in this country worth more than tons of politics and they must all help in creating a Bombay worthy of being called the second city in the Empire. The speech was received with applause, although honourable members declared many of its details came as a surprise.

NON-OFFICIAL CRITICISM.

Mr. Chunilal Mehta was the first to congratulate the Governor on his efforts to improve the housing condition in Bombay, but "I wish," he said, "there had been in your Excellency's speech a word of appreciation of the work of the Municipality and the Port Trust.

The Governor said he did recognise that work and also corrected another misapprehension that the Government were having a Development Board—The Government were only erecting a special Department.

Mr. Sethna was profuse in his praise, but also critical regarding some of the scheme He inquired about the number of acres the Back Bay Scheme would add to Bombay and about the possibility of having an Advisory Board attached to the new Department.

Mr. Purshotamdas most unwillingly struck a jarring note. This scheme, he declared, was to be financed at the expense of the cotton cultivator. The duty on cotton to be levied in Bombay would be coming out of the pocke of the cotton growers. Was it advisable to tax raw produce instead of taxing imports like motor cars, jewellery, tobacco and even piecegoods? Perhaps Bombay may even suffer owing to the duty a diversion of trade.

The Governor assured him that they would be most careful about the financial prosperity of Bombay.

Karachi was also willing to tax herself, humorously remarked Mr. Webb, at this juncture; and the first reading was passed.

Incidentally, the Governor announced that the Improvement Trust would be transferred to the Municipality in March next.

PORT TRUST BILL POSTPONED.

The Port Trust Bill then came up for discussion.

Mr. Purshotamdas thought it was not the duty of that body to provide hotel accommodation. He proposed an amendment that the first reading be postponed until the September session. There was some research in the volumes defining the rules of procedure before Sir George Carmichael could accept the amendment not as an amendment but as a substantive motion, and then the Council adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

(Associated Press.)

POONA August 3.

At the resumed sitting of the Bombay Legislative Council, to-day, Sir George Carmichael moved the first reading of the Bill to Consolidate and Amend the Law Relating to Pleaders in the Presidency of Bombay.

AMENDING LAW RELATING TO PLEADERS

Sir George Carmichael said the provisions of this Bill, which had been in abeyance for a number of years, did not extend to the Province of Sind. The Chief Justice and other Judges of the High Court had repeatedly pressed for this legislation, and their remarks had been made after ascertaining the views of the legal profession. The Bill consolidated the existing law, and brought it upto date. The amendments were of three kinds. Firstly they proposed to revise the rate of percentage allowed as pleaders' fees. The existing percentage was fixed over a hundred years ago, and required revision. The second amendment gave legal sanction to what was allowed in practice. The third amendment introduced new rules. They were contained in clauses 15 and 16 of the Bill. These were the clauses prohibiting, giving of taking, of commissions by pleaders, and requring that pleaders should take instructions direct from the client or his duly authorised agent. One of the most important changes was contained in clause 26. It withdraw from all subordinate courts, excepting District Courts, Courts of Sessions, the Chief Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, and Chief Presidency Magistrate, all diciplinary powers to fine and punish pleaders. If misconduct occurred in subordinate courts, excepting those mentioned, it was fit and proper that the matter should go before the superior Court. The Bill on the other hand extended the powers of District and Sessions Courts and the Chief Judge of Small Causes Court and Chief Presidency Magistrate. The provision in clause 27 had been inserted to insure that the case against the pleader shall be properly presented to courts. Clause 31 gave powers to the High Court to make amendment as occasion arose. Continuing, the mover said that the Bill was one of many technicalities, and it was hardly to be expected that opinion on it would be unanimous. Many criticisms and suggestions had been received, but he did not propose to go over them as they could be better dealt with in the Select Committee.

Mr. Garud supported the Bill and thanked Sir George Carmichael for the assurance that criticisms would be carefully considered in the Committee.

MR. DESAI'S OBJECTIONS.

Mr. Harilal Desai, while agreeing that details could be gone into in the Committee, said that certain principles involved in the Bill required to be discussed. He objected to the clause requiring that "no pleader shall perform any service unless he had been paid retaining fee." The legal profession was an honourable one, and if any member of it chose to act free why should the legislature compel him to be mercenary? A pleader might like to appear for nothing in the case of a friend, a relative, or a poor man. Why should he not be allowed to do that? Another embarrassing thing was the rule requiring that a pleader having received the retaining fee was bound to act throughout. Mr. Desai next objected to the provision that a pleader can enforce private agreement with a client only through a civil court. It infringed upon the pleader's right, and took away his right of lien. The Hon. member in charge of the Bill had described the amendments relating to the diciplinary powers in an unsatisfactory fashion. Only the High Court should have that jurisdiction and the wide powers proposed to be given to subordinate judiciary should not be given.

Mr. Gokuldas Parekh supported the first reading of the Bill. He said the existing regulations were a century old and reform was long overdue. The reason why no recent legislation existed might be due to the fact that many eminent gentlemen of high fact that many eminent gentlemen of high probably considered legislative enactment unnecessary. The speaker disputed one or two important questions of principle involved in the Bill. One point he particularly wished to emphasise was that the Bill rather treated the pleaders as mercenary bodies something like a money-making machine. He really did not consider it necessary that a pleader should bind himself not to appear free.

SWORD OF DAMOCLES.

Mr. Rupchand Bilaram, while according his support to the first reading of the Bill, characterised the power given to the subordinate judiciary as the Sword of Damocles.

Mr. Sathaye supported the first reading of the Bill, but he asked if it was desirable that the disciplinary power should rest in the subordinate judiciary. After objecting to differentiation in the *Sanads* of the two classes of pleaders, he wanted to know why a pleader should not be allowed to appear *gratis*. If the provision requiring a pleader to become a member of the Bar Association was to be enforced, he urged that some provision should be made that attention was paid by the High Court to any representaion that the Bar Association might make against any individual judicial officer.

REFERENCE TO SIR E. CARSON RULED OUT.

Mr. Harchandra Vishindas, while supporting the Bill, quarrelled with the proposed rule that the conduct of a pleader outside his professional capacity should be taken notice of under disciplinary jurisdiction. He did not suppose that in England lawyers were amenable to that and he actually remembered a distinguished member of the English Bar—Sir Edward Carson—raising the standard of rebellion and drilling volunteers.

Sir George Carmichael rose to a point of order and said that the reference was irrelevant.

The Governor, giving a ruling, asked the speaker not to proceed further with his remarks about Sir Edward Carson.

Mr. Hachandrai, continuing, asked that the powers of the Bar Association should be extended.

Mr. Pandurang Desai endorsed the views of the various speakers and said it was dangerous to leave it to the District Judge to decide if he would himself take disciplinary action against a pleader or refer the matter to the High Court. If that choice were left to the District Judge, it should also be left to the fleader to decide if he would prefer the matter to be decided by the District Judge or by the High Court. He urged that there ought to be no restraint on the liberty of pleaders.

Mr. Belvi welcomed the Bill as a useful measure and incidentally mentioned that High Court Vakils ought to be allowed to practice on the Original Side of the High Court. The Original Side was the close preserve for one section of the profession and that was a glaring defect. True the matter was not withiin the competence of the local legislature and concerned the Letters Patent of the High Court. Mr. Belvi further suggested that instead of the percentage of cost being slightly increased the whole of actual costs should be awarded.

Mr. Upasani supported the first reading.

"TOO WIDE A TERM."

Mr.. Hidayatullah, in supporting the Bill, severely criticised the clause dealing with disciplinary jurisdiction. It was proposed to penalise pleaders for improper conduct not only in their professional capacity but even otherwise. This was too wide a term and might include anything. Pleaders in that case would be deemed and, therefore, the Select Committee should carefully consider the matter.

Sir Thomas Strangman said they were all agreed that the legislation was in the highest degree essential. The existing rules were scattered about in a number of enactments. The provision of fees in the existing law was obsolete and in the proposed legislation a substantial addition had been made. No doubt there were a number of matters in which there were differences of opinion, but after all they were matters of detail and could be considered in the committee. But one or two details approached principles. The first was in reference to the question of punishment. There had been a good deal of misunderstanding. It was not that this bill would give, as had been suggested, to the subordinate judiciary more powers. The truth was it restrict their powers and confined it to a few. Another point had been mentioned by Mr. Belvi that a successful litigent must get the whole of the costs. A successful litigant might be unduly nervous or very rich and might engage a number of pleaders but why on earth should the other party be made to pay for all those pleaders The scale had now been increased and as a result the successful litigant was able to recover a substantial amount.

Sir George Carmichael, replying to the debate, pointed out they had a most interesting discussion and there was general agreement on the orinsiple of the bill. Some details had been criticised, but they could be gone into in the Select Committee.

The Bill was read for the first time and referred to a Select Committee.

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

FATE OF THRACE!

GREEKS OCCUPY WHOLE PROVINCE.

UP TO TCHATALJA LINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Recd. at 1-30 a.m., Aug. 4.

Kirkkilisse:—The Greeks have occupied all Thrace as far as Tchatalja line.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

SIR G. LLOYD'S SPEECH.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd in moving the first reading of the Bill to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act 1898 and the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888 said:—

Gentlemen,—I rise to propose the first reading of the Bill to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act 1898 and the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888. It is, I know, unusual though it is not unprecedented for the Governor of the Presidency to move the first reading of a Bill put forward by his Government, but I am doing so because I desire to take this opportunity of personally explaining, not in close detail but in broad outline, the main purport of the policy that takes its beginnings from the measures here laid before you.

The amendments are in themselves modest ones and give to the casual observer little indication of the reforms to which they are the necessary prelude. But, in fact, they represent the first links in a chain of measures, legislative and administrative, which have been receiving the anxious consideration of my Government for the last 18 months, and which are calculated in our opinion to effect a vast and radical improvement in the conditions of life in our great city. I do not think I need insist upon the crying need for this; for years past the need has been realised, for years past some attempts have been made, but as it seems to me the problem has never been tackled on sufficiently bold and courageous lines nor has it been adequately recognised that while small improvements were taking place all the time, the city was growing far faster than the amelioration, or that the actual standards of life were increasing almost as rapidly as the numerical increase of its inhabitants.

It is sufficient proof of the horror of the conditions that two kinds of the people of this city live in insanitary and airless one-room tenements, and that more than 50 per cent. of the children born in the city die before they reach the age of 18 months. For all that makes home life pleasant—light, air space and cleanliness—it is indeed a city of dearth, for the children it is a city of death. Our proposals, then, are intended to make a radical improvement of these conditions, to ensure that every possible advantage should be taken of such facilities as nature has bestowed on the place for increasing the area available for building sites within its borders, and to arrange as far as skill and science can provide that its development shall proceed on the best possible lines.

The whole question is too large a one to deal with in one speech, and I cannot to-day attempt to deal with it in all its details: I am keenly anxious to secure the wholehearted co-operation of the public, and in order to gain this steps will be taken in the immediate future to place before the public in the fullest and most simple from the details of the various projects which Government propose to carry out; for the moment, therefore, I propose to confine myself closely to the measure before this Council.

THE MAIN OBJECTS.

Its main objects are; firstly, to secure funds with which to carry out a scheme for the provision of improved dwellings for the working classes, and secondly, to secure funds for the assistance of the Bombay Municipality; the latter are necessary not only to raise the general standard of municipal efficiency but also to enable the Municipality to discharge their municipal duties in respect of the new areas that they will have to administer and make provision for.

To these two objects may be added a third of comparatively minor importance namely, the amendment of Section 32 (g) (1) of the Improvement Trust Act of 1898, so as to allow the payments made under the poorer classes accommodation scheme to be spread over a period of 50 years instead of 28

The problem of improving the housing conditions for labouring classes has been so continually before this Government and the public during the last 20 years that it will hardly be necessary for me to refer in detail to its history. Briefly, however, it begins with the passing of the Bombay Improvement Trust Act 21 years ago. Its object was partly to open up, and improve lines of communication to, the large vacant areas in the north of the island, and also, and chiefly so, to provide housing for the poorer classes of the people. For various reasons, the merits of which I will not here discuss, the latter policy was not fully carried out, and subsequently the Act was amended so as to enable employers of labour to utilise the credit of the Trust and obtain on easy terms advances for the construction of residences for their employees. The provisions of this law were settled in consultation with the representatives of the millowners themselves. It is a matter of regret that with the exception of one or two cases these facilities have not been taken advantage of.

As regards the areas in the north of the island a great deal of valuable work has been done: the eastern avenue is nearing completion, and the land which is thereby made available is being rapidly taken up to the great improvement and advantage of the city. Furthermore, the relief afforded by the migration of middle class people from the congested areas in the north of the island will certainly help to relieve the central congestion and indirectly increase the amount of housing accommodation for the lower classes. As against this, however, the rapid increase of the population, the industrial prosperity attracting to the city ever increasing quantities of labour, makes it certain that even with the additional accommodation so far provided the supply of houses in the central and southern parts of the island is still very much below the demand for them.

DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

But, the creation of the Improvemen Trust and the policy I have just outlined was further followed by the renewed careful consideration of the whole housing question by the Bombay Department Committee which met under the Presidency of Sir Claude Hill in 1913. Various recommendations were made by this Committee and amongst them the principle was then enunciated that it was the duty of the employer of labour to provide accommodation for a part of his operatives. To give effect to this principle they recommended that the owners of mills should be compelled by law to take advantage of the facilities provided by Section 32 (g) of the Improvement Trust Act; in other words, they should be compelled to take advantage of the loans offered by the Trust and construct adequate accommodation for their employees and that the other large employers of labour, the railway companies, should construct accommodation for their workers outside the island, at the same time making arrangements to convey them daily to and from their work.

INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The question was further considered by the Indian Industrial Committee who visited Bombay in 1916 and devoted considerable attention to the subject. In their report they discussed in detail the recommendations of the Development Committee and considered that there was no precedent for the application of the principle of individual compulsion. Their view was that to force the mill-owners to erect houses for their employees would be to subject them to a heavy financial handicap. The burden so imposed would fall unevenly on different mills according to their financial position and the cost for which the land would be available in each case. Furthermore, they held that it would be unjust to compel mill-owners to build houses for workmen unless the workmen were bound to occupy them. Finally, it would be unfair to compel mill-owners to contribute in this way and exempt employers of other classes of labour from the obligation. For these reasons, as I say, they condemned the proposal of the Development Committee to apply the principle of compulsion to millowners. In its stead, while emphasising the cardinal importance of improving the conditions of life and of laying down a definite standard of industrial dwellings and working out a regular building programme, they insisted that the cost must be shared by local bodies, namely the Municipality and the Improvement Trust, assisted if necessary by the Local Government. They concluded by saying "If the edisting resources of these "bodies together with such assistance as Government may be able to spare are not sufficient for this purpose, then further taxation should be imposed in such a way as "to fall mainly on the employers whose co-"operation may most suitably be obtained in "this form."

SERIOUS SHORTAGE IN HOUSING.

Action on these suggestions and those of the Bombay Development Committee was necessarily suspended during the war. But when the war came to an end and this Government found it possible to formulate a definite line of action, it was found that owing to the increase of population which had taken place during the four years of war and the recent rise in the prices of materials which proved an impediment to the extensive construction of the dwellings for lower classes, the conditions were even worse than they were in 1913. The following figures will illustrate this remark: In July 1919 the Municipal Commissioner reported that out of a population then estimated roughly at 12,00,000, nearly 8,92,000 resided in one-room tenements. That taking four persons per tenement the number of tenements required was 2,23,000, whereas the number of tenements existing was only 174,000. That there were further 15,000 tenements which, either because they were unfit for human habitation or were structures of a purely temporary nature, ought to be replaced. The total shortage therefore was 64,000 tenements.

These figures showed clearly the serious shortage in the housing accommodation available for the working classes and pointed to the necessity of a scheme of a bold and comprehensive character in order to effect the removal of an evil which was not only becoming a menace to the general industrial and financial prosperity of the city, but which had already become a serious danger to the health of the citizens of Bombay. Active enquiries were then set on foot as to the best method to effect a remedy. It was first proposed to apply the principle to which effect has been given on a large scale in England and to arrange for large Government loans to be placed at the disposal of the Improvement trust on easy terms in order that the Trust should be enabled to undertake the construction of the houses and necessary buildings as well as to make the necessary financial arrangements. Further consideration, however, showed that the provision of housing accommodation for the working classes on this very large scale was never intended to be the duty of the Trust; nor was the Trust equipped with resources enabling it to undertake so great a task. Moreover, the Trust had recently undertaken four large schemes of improve-

(Continued on next page.)

KHILAFAT DAY.

OBSERVATION THROUGHOUT INDIA.

TITLES RENOUNCED.

A correspondent from Chittagong wires:—

An enthusiastic meeting of Hindoos and Moslems was held at the Town Hall on the Khilafat Day. Resolutions favouring non-co-operation, to get the revision of the Turkish peace terms and thanking Mr. Noakh Ali for renouncing his title, were passed. Mr. Muhamed Kazima Ali renounced his honorary magistrateship and returned his two certificates of honour and the Coronation Durbar medal. The people conferred on him the title of "Sheikh Hachatgamond."

MR. NARUL HUSAIN RESIGNS COUNCILLORSHIP.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, Aug. 2.

There was a successful hartal yesterday in the city. At a public meeting the Hon. Mr. Narul Husain announced his resignation of the membership of the Behar Legislative Council. Renunciation of a title, and resignation of an honorary office were also announced by two Mahomedans.

The Behar Provincial Congress Committee after a long and animated discussion approved the principle of non-co-operation.

HON. MR. ALAY NABI RENOUNCES KHAN BAHADURSHIP.

The Hon. Mr. Alay Nabi of Agra has addressed the following letter to the Chief Secretary to Government, United Provinces, Allahabad:—

Sir,—I feel I am unable to hold the title of Khan Bahadur and I therefore renounce it and return the sanad and the badge herewith.

The manner in which the Khilafat question has been dealt with by His Majesty's ministers, the disregard shown by them to the pledges given relating to the Holy Places of Islam and the manner in which the Jallianwala Bagh massacre has been treated by the House of Lords, have compelled me to come to this decision.

RESIGNATIONS OF TITLES.

MADRAS KHILAFAT COMMITTEE POSTPONES ANNOUNCEMENT.

(From a Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Aug. 2.

The Council of the Madras Presidency Khilafat Committee, in its meeting held on the 27th July had resolved that the announcement of the resignations of titles, honorary appointments and membership of the Legislative Council be postponed to a later date to be fixed by the Council. This resolution was communicated to all the district Khilafat Committees. No announcement of resignations was therefore made at yesterday's demonstration.

HARTAL MEETING IN DELHI.

PROTEST AGAINST SEDITIOUS MEETINGS' ACT.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Aug. 2.

More than five thousand people attended the public meeting held by the citizens of Delhi yesterday at the village of Addulapur (Meerut District). The following is the text of the resolutions which were passed unanimously at the meeting. The first resolution was the same as suggested by the Central Khilafat Committee. The 2nd resolution, was as follows:—

We the citizens of Delhi assembled in public meeting held outside Delhi province place on record our indignant protest against the extention of the prevention of Seditious Meetings' Act to our province, as in view of the circumstance that only one meeting has been held during the past three months of the operation of the abbove Act in Delhi, the restriction now imposed on us is besides being an indirect libel on our law abiding conduct is a clear abuse of an emergent and repressive enactment.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE AGAINST FINE.

Third resolution. We enter a most emphatic protest against the imposiion of fine on Delhi under the Police Act for what are officially called mob excesses. We are constrained to regard it as adding insult to injury, and it is resolved that the collection of the fine should be passively resisted.

Fourth resolution:—We most emphatically protest against the continued employment of Indian troops in Turkey Egypt, Mesopotamia and Persia as it is clearly detrimental to Indian interest.

Fifth resolution:—We record it as our deliberate opinion that the Dyer debate in the two houses of Parliament has revealed an aspect of British Imperialism which will serve to produce in India consequences least desired by those desiring the continuance of the British connection, inasmuch as the Dyer debate in the House of Lords was characterised by a spirit which was calculated to create horror and deep disgust in India and has succeeded only in widening the gulf between the two countries.

MR. ASAF ALI'S SPEECH.

In moving the above resolution, Mr. Asaf Ali, Bar.-at-Law said:—As a consequence of the British Government's dealings with Turkey in violation of their pledges and the disgusting spirit revealed during the Dyer debate in Parliament, specially in the House of Lords, have decided to devote myself whole-heartedly to the non-cooperation movement and as a very humble token of my practical adherence to that principle I have resolved this day to suspend legal practice in future. To lend countenance any description to those who at this late hour of the day tal of governing and not serving fellow beings is a form of immorality which no self respecting man would care to be guilty of. The non-cooperation movement may not have any very striking results immediately, but the Government should now cease to entertain any delusion about the moral support of the people of India.

COMPLETE HARTAL IN RANGOON.

DAY PASSES OFF PEACEFULLY.

(From a Correspondent.)

RANGOON, Aug. 2.

The 1st of August hartal was observed most successfully and peacefully. Muslims and Hindus both observed complete and universal *hartal*. Owing to the monsoon the Municipal Jubilee Hall being unavailable no mass meeting was held. Prayers were offered in all mosques, where the Khilafat resolution was passed unanimously. The mosques were packed to their utmost capacity.

KHILAFAT DAY IN CALICUT.

ADHERENCE TO POLICY OF NON-COOPERATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Aug. 2.

A public meeting of Mohomedans and Hindus numbering over five thousand was held on the beach last evening under the uspices of the Calicut Khilafat Committee. Mr. Syed Mohamed Mullakoya Thungal, a venerable leader and religious head of the community presided. Great enthusiasm prevailed and prayers were offered for the preservation of the Khilafat. The meeting unanimously pasesd a resolution expressing full sympathy with the movement of the Central Khilafat Committee in order to secure a revision of the Turkish Peace Terms consistently with Mussalman sentiments and Islamic law and also approving the policy of non-cooperation adopted by the Central Khilafat CCommittee and respectfully urging upon the Imperial Government in the interests of the Empire which they were supposed to represent, to secure a just revision of the Turkish Peace Terms which have been universally condemned as unjust and manifestly in breach of ministerial declarations.

Mr. D. Madhavan Nayer, B.A.B.L., In a stirring speech pointed out that they should not be deluded by the false rumour spread by certain interested parties that Islam had nothing to do with Khilafat and that the Moplahs had therefore nothing to do with the Khilafat. He characterised the lie as a clever bait to induce the Moplas to refrain from taking part in the movement.

Practically all the Mussalman and Hindu places of business remained closed yesterday.

KHILAFAT DAY IN BHIWANI.

(From a Correspondent.)

BHIWANI, Aug. 2.

In response to Mahatma Gandhi's Mandate and inspite of the efforts of certain title holders and honorary magistrates, Bhiwani observed complete hartal to-day. All the bazars were closed.

COMPLETE HARTAL IN LAHORE.

(From a Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Aug. 2.

Complete *hartal* was observed in Lahore yesterday in accordance with the directions of the Central Khilafat Committee. A public meeting of the citizens was held. The receipt of the sad news of Lokmanya Tilak's death caused great sorrow and practically the whole of Lahore was in mourning.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, August 2.

At a mass meeting held last evening presided over by Mr. Dunichand under the auspices of the Punjab Khilafat Committee, resolution was passed urging revision of the Turkish peace terms, and condemning them as unjust.

POLISH RETREAT SLOWING DOWN.

ARRIVAL OF FRESH VOLUNTEERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. at 1-30 a.m.

The "Berliner Tageblatts" correspondent in East Prussia telegraphs that the Polish retreat has slowed down. The Poles have taken up positions on the river Narev as far as Ostrolenka. The stiffning of resistance is ascribed to the arrival of the first large datch of volunteers. The mass of the Bolshevist infantry in the neighbourhood of Lomsha supported by Budanny's cavalry in the centre is moving in the direction of Warsaw. Although the Russian cavalry has not crossed the East Prussian frontier, recruiting for the Red Army has begun. Prospective recruits must have belonged to one of the Socialist parties since the revolution.

RECRUITS FOR POLISH ARMY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. at 1-30 a.m.

Numerous British subjects, and Americans including many officers have joined the Polish Army.

"GREATEST INDIAN PATRIOT"

LAJPAT RAI'S TRIBUTE.

Lala Lajpat Rai, writes:—

By Mr. Tilak's death we have lost the greatest Indian Patriot and one of the most inspiring personalities of modern India. No greater national calamity could have befallen us at this juncture of our national life than his death. The blow is too fresh for many words."

"GREAT PATRIOTIC SOUL."

SWAMI SHRADHANAND'S TRIBUTE.

Swami Shraddhadhand wires.—

Combined young and old India mourns the passing away of one of India's greatest partriotic souls at a critical time in the Motherland's history. To me the loss seems stunning. Lokmanya Tilak's organisation is the only one of its kind, virile, self—contained, and truly national.

God grant that some great soul might come out to take his place.

The Gurukula staff, Brahmacharies and other inmates assembled passed an unanimous resolution of mourning and prayed to the all-knowing, supreme *Atma* to give *shanti* to his family which includes every daughter and son of this moth erland. May the country's blessings follow him to the *suryalok*.

"UNDAUNTED COURAGE: UNYIELDING TENACITY."

MR, CHINTAMANI'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, intervie wed by our Allahabad representative said:—

Mr. Tilak will be remembered by generations of Indians as an uncommon example of persistent public spirit, undaunted courage, unyielding tenacity of purpose triumphing over suffering, the futility of Repression by Government as a mean s of suppressing public men, rare intellectual gifts and an invincible determination to win freedom. In many ways Mr. Tilak was the most striking personality of the present day in India with the only exception of Mr. Gandhi and was endowed in rich measure with the qualities of leadership."

"TRULY DEMOCRATIC LEADER."

MR. SATYAMURTI'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. Satyamurty interviewed by our Madras representative, said:—

Words fail me when desiring to express my feelings on hearing Lokamanya Tilak's death. His death now is a cruel blow to India, the poignancy of which is deepened for me by a sense of personal bereavement. Indian nationalism is the work of the dead hero and martyr more than of any other Indian. He was a truly democratic leader. Every one in South India, literate and illiterate, rich and poor, feel his loss bitterly. We have reason to be thankful that we were the contemporaries of one who raised the level not only of India, but of all humanity. The greater lesson he has taught us by his rich and beautiful life is dauntless courage in the face of adversaries, alien or Indian. If we are to be worthy of him we ought to re-double our efforts to attain Swaraj. Peace be on his soul!

REMODELLING BOMBAY.

(Continued from previous page.)

ment covering areas which amounted to one-ninth of the total areas of the island in addition to the task of completing the six improvement schemes already on hand, the work of which had been delayed owing to the difficulties arising out of the war. Hence it was decided that for the purpose of what may be called the direct attack on industrial housing problem the Improvement Trust except in one direction, namely, that of land provision, would not be able to render sufficient assistance. Out of the large areas which they will acquire under their schemes in the north of the island the Trust hope to be able to provide land for at least 36,000 tenements.

Simultaneously, with these enquiries efforts were made to enlist the co-operation of leading millowners in Bombay in supplying funds for large housing schemes. Some progress was made in this direction and offers of co-operation and financial support were secured from a large proportion of the millowners of the City of Bombay. But on further examination it was found that the possibilities of success for a scheme of this nature were doubtful. The arrangements were necessarily to be made on purely voluntarily basis, and it was obvious that there was a risk of friction, if not complete collapse, if at a future date any of the consenting parties withdrew from the scheme. municipal loans at the present moment is a general tax the minimum for which is fixed at present at 12 per cent. while the rate actually imposed is 9½ per cent. As regards this, however, the Corporation have asked for an amendment of the Act raising the maximum from 12 to 17 per cent., and Government are taking in hand the amendment of the Municipal Act on these lines. It is calculated that each additional one per cent. will yield 7.97 lakhs. Even allowing for a very considerable increase in the rate of geaeral tax it is clear that the Municipality is no in a position at the present moment to raise the capital which is necessary if Bombay is to be rapidly developed and improved. Assistance in the form of revenue derived by indirect taxation is indispensably necessary.

TOWN DUTY ON COTTON.

In the bill which is now placed before you for consideration Government propose to take power to impose a town duty not exceeding Re. 1 on every bale of cotton weighing 3½ cwts. which is brought into the City and island of Bombay. This duty unlikely to be refunded when cotton is exported out of Bombay. The average imports of raw cotton by land and sea other than those received from foreign countries during the past ten years have been approximately 28 lakhs of bales. Of these approximately 17 lakhs have been exported. Assuming that the annual maximum yield of the duty of Re. 1 would amount to 29 lakhs of rupees, it is proposed to assign to the Municipality the amount levied on cotton consumed within its limit, or 3/7ths and appropriate the remainder 4/7ths partly for the financing of the housing scheme, the details of which have been placed before you, and partly for other development purposes which will be explained hereafter. The Collection of the duty like that of other town duties will be entrusted to the Municipality of Bombay.

I have dealt so far with schemes of which the object is to improve the housing of the lower classes and increase the efficiency of Municipal administration. They are schemes of very great magnitude involving large expenditure, but the Government is convinced that they do not exhaust the possibilities of direct action and that the time has come to take a very much wider view of the position. The history of the growth of Bombay has been that of the amalgamation and development by reclamation from the sea of the heptanesia or cluster of seven islands. Until 25 years ago the bulk of the resident population were massed about the southern half of the main island. The past 25 years have seen the gradual extension of the residential area towards the north, a process which will be quickened and facilitated in the near future by the large scheme of the Improvement Trust now in hand. But the creak of the north and the north-east has hitherto constituted a physical and in some cases an administrative barrier to the further development of the city.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

Of the two, the physical barrier perhaps has been of less importance, as it has been partly surmounted by the Mahim and Sion Causeways and will be further minimised when the new roads now contemplated are built to Chemboor and South Trombay. But the administrative barrier requires more careful consideration. It arises out of the fact that the areas which adjoin the other side of the creek and the harbour are included in the revenue divisions administered by Commissioners whose headquarters are situated as far away as Ahmedabad and Belgaum. My Government has studied this problem very carefully and has come to the conclusion that re-arrangements must be made which will remove such barriers altogether. I will not here discuss that reorganisation in close detail, but for the control of this reorganization, as well as for the elaboration of schemes tending to the rapid business-like and orderly expansion of our policy, Government propose to constitute a special department of Government working directly under Government but hampered by as few red tape rules and as little trammeled by old fashioned methods as possible. Government has been fortunate enough to secure the services as Director of this Department—Development Department as it is proposed to style it—of Sir Lawless Hepper, whose reputation as a sound man of business is well known to the Bombay public; it was in my opinion necessary to secure for this post a man not only experienced in the direction of a large organization, but a man with wide knowledge of those traffic problems which after the initial stages will become so important a factor in the proper development of this city and its suburbs. In addition to this, if no delay was to be incurred, it seemed to me essential not to obtain the services of a newcomer who was unfamiliar with Bombay, its history, geography and problems and would take a year or two to become conversant with them, but someone who was already fully equipped with all local knowledge and could give all the wealth of his experience to the solution of our difficulties.

As regards the duties of the Directorate the most important will be of a financial character. The Right Hon the Secretary of State has throughout taken a keen personal interest in our housing Further, the scheme was open to the objection that it was to apply to the millowners only. In the end, after careful examination it was decided to abandon it. A further alternative was considered, namely, of erecting accommodation through the agency of the Municipality of Bombay. But for reasons which will be amply apparent from the remarks which I shall make hereafter, this was also rejected.

DIRECT GOVERNMENT ACTION.

Consequently, as a last resort Government have been driven to the conclusion that there is no alternative to direct Government action. The problem to be faced is the direct construction of additional housing accommodation sufficient to supply the deficiency reported by the Municipal Commissioner in July, 1919. That deficiency, as I have already mentioned, amounted to 64,000 tenements. Of this number it is believed that 14,000 tenements can be supplied by the conversion and improvement of tenements now considered unfit for human habitation, and also by vacancies due to the migration of members of the middle classes to the new houses which are being built in the northern part of the island. The balance of 50,000 rooms represents a minimum for which arrangement will have to be made.

For constructions of this magnitude the first requisite is an adequate area of suitable land. This, as I have already mentioned, is available for 36,000 rooms in the areas covered by the Improvement Trust schemes. The balance can, it is believed, be provided by reclamation in certain parts of the island. I will not at this juncture weary the Council with all detailed calculations or our justification for those calculations; I will confine myself to saying that our rough estimate of the cost of those 50,000 tenements in some 5½ crores of rupees. It will, however, be quite clear to any one conversant with the conditions of industrial life in Bombay that it will be impossible to expect a return from the rent of these buildings which will meet the expenses incidental to a capital expenditure of this amount, much less the return of a profit. According to our estimate the annual loss entailed by the scheme will amount to 13¾ lakhs of rupees.

LARGE CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NEEDED.

But, this is not all the money we shall require. The close and careful consideration of the problems affecting this big city has convinced Government that the mere provision of accommodation on this scale will not be sufficient to effect a real improvement in the conditions of life of the lower classes which is so eminently desirable. If Bombay is to be improved effectively and rapidly, if the municipal services are to be brought up to a standard which will be a credit to a city which claims to be the second city of the Empire, a very large capital expenditure in the immediate future is necessary. The Municipality has recently laid down for itself a programme involving a large expenditure on the improvement of water supply which will increase the quantity of water available for distribution from 50 to 90 million gallons a day. With regard to this particular improvement, it is unlikely that the Corporation would require assistance, as the income derived from water will no doubt pay for the expenditure, and the Corporation's powers of borrowing in respect of water are not restricted. But even if the question of water supply be left out of consideration, it is still estimated that a capital expenditure amounting to some 6 crores of rupees will be necessary if the wants of the city are to be met properly and if conditions of life are to be improved with reasonable rapidity; and in particular improvements are required in the drainage and sewage of the island. The existence of the large drainage works at Love Lane render the utilisation of what might be a large area of excellent building sites impossible. The greater part of the northern half of the island has no system of drainage or sewage worth the name, so much so that the disposal of land made available by the recent Improvement Trust schemes is hindered by the lack of drainage facilities for houses to be built on it. A drainage expert of world-wide reputation has, Government understands, recently visited Bombay and is now at work on a scheme which will, it is hoped, provide for the removal of the pumping station to the north-east corner of the island and effect a radical and lasting improvement in the general scheme of the disposal of sewage. The hospital accommodation in the city is much below the standard aimed at in large towns. Heavy expenditure will be necessary in the near future on additional hospital accommodation for infectious diseases, for tuberculosis in particular, also for the construction of the King Edward Memorial Hospital in the north of the island and for dispensaries in the more crowded parts of the island. A number of additional markets have to be provided, and those in existence still need improvement. The existing slaughter-houses have for years past required modernising, and the construction of new abattoirs on the latest pattern is, I understand, absolutely necessary. Larger and better accommodation is wanted for primary schools in view of the unsuitability of many of the existing buildings and the increase of pupils which is expected on the introduction of the free and compulsory education. Roads are in need of widening and improvement everywhere. The cost of effecting improvements in these and other directions is estimated to amount to at least six crores of rupees, the interest on which at whatever rate you calculate it, shows a formidable figure. The principle security for the payment of proposals and we have similarly received the co-operation and support of the Government of India on this question. The result is that my Government has obtained permission to raise a loan for the purposes of development and for financing such specified local bodies as may desire our assistance. In future such borrowings by these local bodies as well as by Government for development purposes will be handled by the Development Directorate if they need its services, and it will be its duty to be in touch with the markets and endeavour to see that the demands for financial assistance from the public are made at the most convenient seasons and with the maximum of support. I am sure that when the appeal for subscriptions to our loan is made it will be cordially received and that the patriotism of the citizens of Bombay will see that schemes put forward by this Government shall not languish for want of funds. Information as to the details of our proposed loan will, it is hoped, be before the public shortly.

WHAT DIRECTORATE WILL DO!

Briefly then the Director will

(a) Carry out with the assistance of its engineering staff the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme and any other reclamation schemes which may be found necessary in or near Bombay City.

(b) It will undertake the whole of the industrial housing scheme.

(c) It will organize systematically the supply of building materials for its own work and of those works with which it is connected. One of the main reasons for the inadequacy of housing for the present day as I have already mentioned is the high cost of materials. It seems to me unlikely that the shortage of housing will be made good unless the State steps in and enables private individuals and companies to build more cheaply than they can to-day.

(d) It will take over from the existing Secretariat all questions regarding the utilisation of Government land. It will be consulted with regard to all proposals affecting land in Bombay City which are submitted by local bodies and railway companies. I wish here to emphasize the fact clearly that the Directorate will not have any powers whatever of interference with existing local bodies other than those which Government at present has. It will merely do on a wider scale and in a more efficient manner what Government has been doing, or I should rather say what Government have wished to do but which for lack of personnel and organisation it has not been able to do when confronted with such large and imperative reforms. We wished particularly to avoid creating any new authority; we wished our own authority, however, to be as effective, expeditious and prompt as we could make it in view of the immense task ahead of us. Its success must therefore depend largely on personal influence and on public experience of its utility inasmuch as it has no new powers of interference of any sort.

(e) It will carry out large schemes for the systematic development of Salsette. This can be effected in two ways:— its (1) By town planning schemes to be carried out by local authorities, and (2) by the purchase of areas outright with a view to re-sale after development at the lowest possible cost:

(f) It will secure an adequate water-supply for the whole of Salsette when it is developed as an urban area. Provisional arrangements for the immediate future have already been made with the Bombay Municipality, but it is probable when the area is developed this will be inadequate. If this is so an alternative supply must be obtained.

(g) The Directorate will do its best to deal with the supply and distribution of electrical energy in the area outside Bombay. Transmission lines of one of Messrs. Tata's Hydro-electric schemes run across Trombay, while those of another are being erected towards the east of Salsette. A central authority will be useful for the control of the supply both for domestic and industrial purposes.

(h) The Directorate will also take over the improvement of communications with Salsette. The question of improving Railway communication with Trombay is already under discussion with the G. I. P. Railway, but that of linking up [redacted] Bombay city with large areas in Salsette which are so admirably suited for residential purposes but are practically with communications remains to be considered an dgrappled with.

(i) The Directorate will co-operate with the Port Trust in the development of the Bombay Port, more particularly if the scheme is ultimately adopted in the development of a new dock area and ship-building area on the west Trombay. A proposal to transfer to this area the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard is also under consideration.

Gentlemen, I have occupied you long enough but the subject is so fascinating that I find it difficult to stop. I trust I have said enough to justify the remark I made at the opening of my speech that this humble bill which I bring before you to-day, is the first link in the chain of measures which will, it is hoped, bring a new era into Bombay city. I appeal to you give it your best consideration and show your confidence in the scheme we place before you by passing it into law. By so doing you will, I am sure, be serving the interests of your constituents and advancing the ordinary development of the great city of which we are all so proud.

GOVERNMENT'S INDIAN POLICY.

MR. MONTAGU ON 150 YEARS' BRITISH RULE.

A BOLD STAND DESPITE CONTROVERSY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., Aug. 3.

Speaking at Cambridge Mr. Montagu declared that the Government's Indian policy was one of well-ordered progress towards Indian free partnership in the British Empire. The legislation which had been passed was a logical outcome and the final vindication of the magnificent work the British had accomplished in India during the last hundred and fifty years. Mr. Montagu believed that by that policy alone could the connection between India and the rest of the Empire be made permanent and said that so long as he thought he could serve India he proposed to continue to discharge the duties of his office, no matter how fierce and difficult might be the controversy.

CHINA'S CUSTOMS AND SALT REVENUES.

CHANGTSOLIN EXPLAINS INTERFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 2.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 3.

PEKING.—Changtsolin, who is in urgent need of funds, is interfering with the customs and salt revenues and has instructed the Newchang Branch of the Bank of China not to remit the revenues to Shanghai.

Replying to the protest from the Inspector-General of Customs Changtsolin says that he issued instruction in view of the possibility of the enemy seizing the funds. He says he has now forbidden further interference with the customs revenue. The Ministers of the four powers interested in the salt revenue are preparing joint action as, if Changtsolin cuts off the revenue from the north, the income from the remaining provinces will probably be insufficient to meet the foreign obligations.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

METALLIC FEVER IN INDIAN BAZARS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., Aug. 3.

Messrs. Montagus' Silver Report says:—The Indian bazars seem to have been seized with a metallic fever; for besides inquiry for gold, orders have been received this week for silver, irrespective of whether such remittances are of a paying character at the current Indian rates. Consequently the prices here have been jumpy, although at higher quotations some American supplies have been offered. The Continent has recently sold sparingly.

CONTROL OF MEXICAN OIL PROPERTIES.

REBEL LEADERS SURRENDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 3.

Mexico City:—General Huerta has announced that the 27th Article of the Constitutional Law controlling the oil properties will be maintained despite outside interests. The rebel leaders, Larraga and Martinez, have surrendered unconditionally.

COTTON GROWING SCHEME IN EUROPE.

PREMIER INVITES MANCHESTER CHAMBER COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., Aug. 3.

The Premier has invited the Committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to a Conference to discuss the scheme for raising ten millions sterling for cotton growing in the Empire.

KAMENEFF AND KRASSIN IN ENGLAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug 3.

It transpires that Kameneff, the Soviet political delegate, arrived in London and Krassin and the members of the Trade delegation in Newcastle.

FIGHTING IN BRODY

OPERATIONS IN FAVOUR OF POLES.

ALL ATTACKS ON SERETH REPULSED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 3.

The report that Polish resistance is stiffening is supported by the latest Polish communique which states that the fighting in the regions of Brody and Toporowo is proceeding in favour of the Poles and that the Bolshevists are suffering heavy losses in the regions of Brody and Toporowo is Chief of the Staff of the Bolshevist cavalry has been killed.

The Poles have repulsed all attacks on Sereth. The situation on the other fronts is said to be stationary.

POLISH CONDITIONS OF ARMISTICE.

NEGOTIATIONS NOT TO BE PROTRACTED UNDULY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 3.

"The Times" learns from Warsaw that Daszynski, the Vice-President of the Polish Ministry and the leader of the Socialist Party, in the course of an interview declared that the Polish conditions of armistice were independence of Poland, no interference with the internal affairs of Poland by the Bolshevists, no disarmament and establishment of the old frontier of Poland, though Poland would accept the line occupied by the armies when the armistice was signed.

There is reason to believe that the Allies do not intend to allow the Bolsherists to protract the armistice negotiations unduly.

POLISH DEFENCE STIFFENING

OWING TO MENACE ON CAPITAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 3.

The "Morning Post" learns from Warsaw that Polish defence has stiffened owing to the menace on the capital which is completely girdled by entanglements.

POLISH ARMISTICE COMMISSION.

SOVIET DELEGATES RELIEVED TO SEE THEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 3.

"The Times" learns from Warsaw that the Polish armistice commission headed by General Romer has at length arrived at Baranovitchi having been delayed by a broken railway bridge. The Soviet delegates are reported to have been relieved to see the Poles.

BREST LITOVSK CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 3.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 3.

A German wireless message states that Brest Litovsk has been captured.

HELP TO BRITISH PRISONERS AT BAKU.

REPORTED MASSACRE LACKS CONFIRMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., Aug. 3.

Replying to Mr. Ronald McNeill, Mr. Lloyd George said that the British representative at Tiflis had sent letters, parcels and money to the British prisoners at Baku and that he was now negotiating with the Bolshevist representative at Tiflis for their release. The reported massacre of some prisoners lacked confirmation.

GUJERAT POLITICAL CONFERENCE,

TO BEGIN ON 27TH INSTANT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 3.

The first meeting of the Reception Committee of the 4th Gujrat Rajkiya Parishada was that held yesterday evening. Mr. Jivanlal Vrajrai, Desai, Dr. Haripresad Desai and Mr. Indulal Yagnik were appointed secretaries. Mr. Kochaval Amthesha was appointed treasurer. 27th, 28th and 29th August are the dates fixed for the Parishada.

Committees were also appointed for erecting a pandal at Bhagubhais Wadi and collecting subscription, for issuing tickets.

Messrs. Achratal Sheth and Yajnik of the Commerce school were appointed joint

SUPPLY VOTE FOR GERMAN COAL.

WILL NOT NECESSITATE FRESH BORROWING.

DEBATE IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 2.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 3.

The House of Commons to-day approved the supply vote towards five million sterling advances in respect of German coal deliveries in order to secure regular deliveries to France. It was pointed out that the vote would not necessitate fresh borrowing, as it would be supplied from the actual receipts under the reparation clauses of the Peace Treaty.

Mr. Worthington Evans stated that arrangement for advances was being made in order to provide the miners with adequate food. Replying to French criticism he showed the benefits accruing to France, while Britain was not receiving a single ton but was getting an equitable consideration in other directions under the Agreement made at Spa. Mr. Lloyd George emphasised the necessity for advances. He said that the British representatives had reported that the people were not receiving within sixty or seventy per cent. of food they enjoyed before the war.

TURKISH TREATY.

TO BE SIGNED ON AUG. 5

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Aug. 3.

Paris. It is believed that the Turkish Peace Treaty will be signed on July 5th.

NEW TURKISH CABINET.

WHY THE OLD MINISTRY RESIGNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 3.

A message from Constantinople states that owing to differences regarding the Nationalists, the Turkish Ministry has resigned and had been practically entirely reconstituted by the Grand Vizier, the Minister of Justice alone retaining his Portfolio-Riza Tewfik, now in Paris, becomes the President of the Council of State.

HELLENIC ADMINISTRATION IN THRACE.

A REPORTED TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 3.

Adrianople:—A Mohammedan Mufi interviewed by a representative of Reuter paid a tribute to the attitude of the Greeks towards the Mohammadans in Thrace and intimated that he was issuing a manifesto to the Mohammedans in India assuring them that their co-religionists were secure and prosperous under the Hellinic administration.

CATHOLIC WORLD DESIRES PEACE WITH ISLAMIC WORLD.

POPE'S SYMPATHY WITH MOSLEM DEMANDS.

MESSAGE TO INDIAN PEOPLE.

(Special to the "Chronicle".)

PARIS, August 2.

Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Hayat who have returned from Rome were accorded a private audience by His Holiness the Pope and were received with marked cordiality. His Holiness readily recognised the religious tolerance shown by the Ottoman Turks and their Government and said the apostolic delegate at Constantinople had borne testimony to this in his reports. Apropos of the project of the treaty with Turkey, His Holiness regretted the treaties which had recently been signed, although they perhaps marked the cessation of hostilities had not brought peace to the world. He hoped the objects which the Mussalmans sought to achieve and which the delegation had been charged to explain to the peoples and Governments of allied and associated powers would be secured peacefully. But His Holiness recognised if hostilities were to continue it would not be because the Mussalmans desired to war against Christians and on his own part His Holiness assured Mr. Mohamed Ali that the Catholic world desired peace with the Islamic world.

His Holiness very kindly authorised Mohamed Ali to convey to Indian people and the Muslim world the assurance of his cordial sympathy with the delegation's mission of peace and reconciliation while defending the Muslim faith and the Khilafat and wished them as much success elsewhere as they had at the Vatican. His Holiness added it had not been necessary to convert him as he had already been in sympathy with them.

SPA DECISION ON COAL.

BITTER COMMENTS BY FRENCH PRESS,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 3.

The French press is commenting bitterly in the Spa decision with regard to coal which is regarded in France as a concession to Germany, secured by Mr. Lloyd George at the expense of France.

In this connection "The Times" emphasises the necessity for allied unity in view of the criticalness of the European situation and urges the British and French Governments definitely to settle and clearly to declare a common policy in order to prevent serious misunderstandings.

AVIATION RECORD.

LT. PARER COMPLETES ENGLAND-AUSTRALIA FLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 3.

PORT DARWIN.—The Australian airman, Lieutenant Parer, has arrived thus completing his flight from England which began in January.

PRINCE OF WALES TO VISIT SAMOA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 3.

Wellington:—The Premier announced that the Prince of Wales would visit the Samoa on his homeward journey.

HOW GENERAL LUCAS ESCAPED.

NO ILL-TREATMENT BY SINN FEINERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., Aug. 3.

General Lucas removed the bars of the window and escaped in darkness wandering over the countryside for hours before he met a lorry. General Lucas was wounded by a shot. He does not complain of his treatment at the hands of the Sinn Feiners.

MOHAMEDAN INSTITUTE IN PARIS.

FRENCH PARLIAMENT GRANTS SUBSIDY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Aug. 3.

Paris.—The Parliament has approved the grant of a subsidy of half a million francs for the Mohamedan Institute in Paris.

KATHIAWAD POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

TO MEET AT RAJKOTE.

Mr. M. R. Mehta writes:—

It is decided to hold the Kathiawad Political Conference in the Rajkot city (State territory). It is also arranged to have side by side with the Conference an exhibition of Kathiawad arts and industries and agriculture. H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot will preside over the exhibition.

IRISH OUTRAGES.

MR. DEVLIN ON GOVERNMENT POLICY.

PREMIER'S ASSURANCE OF GOOD FAITH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 2.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 3.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Mac-Callum Scott suggested that in view of the murders in Ireland the Government should reconsider their decision to postpone the Home Rule Bill till after the autumn holidays.

Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that the carrying of the Bill before adjournment would not immediately end the outrages in Ireland.

Mr. Devlin affirmed that the outrages were largely due to resentment against the Government's proposals.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that if he thought so he would regard the Irish situation as more desperate than ever. An impossible situation would be created if the fact that the Government were doing their best to satisfy the legitimate demands of Ireland were to be made an excuse for murder and outrage.

Mr. Devlin declared that the proposals were regarded in Ireland as an insult.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that he could not hope that any measure carried by any British House of Commons would meet the unreasonable demands which the bulk of the Irish people, whom Mr. Devlin did not represent, were at present making.

Mr. Devlin declared that the Government policy was driving the Moderates in Ireland into the camp of the Extremists.

Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that the Government had done their best according to their view of what was right and fair for both the partners in the British Isles. He did not agree that the Moderates in Ireland had anything to do with the outrages which he firmly believed were the work of a very small minority. The Moderates were so terrorised that they cared not express their views but recently there had been signs that Moderate opinion had begun to assert itself. The latest instance was the very fearless verdict of wilful murder in the case of Brooke.

RESTORATION OF ORDER IN IRELAND BILL.

Sir Hamar Greenwood formally presented the Restoration of Order in Ireland Bill which passed the first reading without discussion. The text is being issued on August 3rd.

Mr. Bonar Law stated that the guillotine motion would be proposed in respect of the Bill on August 5th.

PROPOSED DEPUTATION TO PREMIER.

IRISH BUSINESS-MEN'S PROPOSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 3.

Irish business-men have requested the Premier to receive a deputation urging the necessity for peace in Ireland on the basis of Dominion Home Rule in the Empire with generous financial help.

SINN FEIN OUTRAGES.

22 KILLED AND 57 WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., Aug. 3.

In the House of Commons at question-time Mr. Lloyd George stated that during July 15 policemen 4 soldiers and 3 civilians were killed and 20 policemen 32 soldiers and 5 civilians wounded in Ireland.

THE CRIMES BILL FOR IRELAND.

TO BE INTRODUCED IN COMMONS ON AUGUST 5.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 3.

The Cabinet this morning considered the question of Ireland especially the details of the new Crimes Bill which will be introduced in the House of Commons on August 5th.

POSSIBILITY OF NEGOTIATING WITH SINN FEINERS.

PREMIER'S REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., Aug. 3.

Replying to Commander Kenworthy Mr. Lloyd George stated that the Government had not considered the possibility of negotiating with the Sinn Feiners on the basis of the proposal of De Valera in Washington on July 25th that Ireland should be given independence on similar lines to Cuba. The proposal would involve the acceptance of an independent republic in Ireland to which the Government would never consent.

ADVANCES TO PERSIA.

INDIA'S SHARE IN EXPENSES.

DEBATE ON SUPPLEMENTARY. FOREIGN ESTIMATES

EXPENSES FOR SOUTH PERSIAN RIFLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 2.
Recd. 1-25 p.m., Aug. 3.

In the House of Commons explaining the vote of supplementary foreign estimates Mr. Harmsworth said that the chief item was the advances to Persia under the Anglo-Persian Agreement. He did not propose to discuss the whole question of policy with regard to Persia because the present situation there did not lend itself conveniently to such discussion. It had been hoped that subventions would no longer be necessary but the Government had sanctioned the extension of the system until the end of October. The British Government expenditure amounted to half a million while the Government of India would defray further half a million.

Replying to Lord Robert Cecil Mr. Harmsworth said he did not think that half a million was advanced under the Persian Agreement as regards the item for the South Persian rifles. Mr. Harmsworth pointed out that this was an irrecoverable charge. A military commission was established under the Agreement and it had recommended the establishment of a uniform Persian Army of which the Persian Government would bear the cost. This, however, had not been achieved. We were therefore still responsible for the South Persian rifles.

PERSIAN CABINET.

SWEDISH CHIEF OF POLICE DISMISSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 3.

According to the "Daily Mail" Teheran correspondent General Westdahl, the Swedish Chief of Police for the last eight years has been summarily dismissed by the Persian Cabinet.

TWO SIND PIRS APOLOGISE.

CHARGE OF WAGING WAR AGAINST THIRD ONE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Aug. 1.

A press note has been issued announcing the submission of apologies by two leading Pirs of Sind and the prosecution of a third one for an attempt to wage war against the Government.

NON-CO-OPERATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the manifesto issued in the name of certain some people from Bombay in which an attempt has been made to condemn the non-co-operation movement on religious ground. I do not doubt the sanity of those people but I challenge the liberty which they have taken in representing themselves as authority over all religions, especially over Islam. The leading Ulemas of India have approved of this weapon.

Quran forbids Musalmans to keep friendly relations which the enemies of Islam, with those who wound their religious feelings, with them who make war upon them and drive them from their homes or intrigue with others in their expulsion. If they had taken the trouble to look on page 8 of "The Independent" of 31st July, not to say of the tremendous amount of literature on the subject, they would have known that Quran sanctions non-co-operation under the present circumstances.

I need hardly dwell at length to expose the Sophistry of the framers of this manifesto. Their very names are sufficient evidence of their ignorance of the Quran and of the fact that their opinion on a purely Islamic question, however authoritatively expressed, can have no weight with the Muslims or with any man possessed of his senses. To express one's views is alright, but to give authoritative verdict regarding a holy book of which he has no knowledge is nothing short of an unpardonable moral crime.

In the end I have only to ask the publishers of this manifesto to refrain from saying anything which they do not know. I hope that in expressing their opinion on any matter in future, they will kindly spare the Quran from their encroachments lest they should excite the indignation of the Musalmans against them at this hottest moment of their life and struggle against unrighteousness and oppression. Yours, etc.

MIRZA ABDUL KADIR BEG.

Dated Bombay, August 2.

SPORTING NEWS.

AMERICA CUP.

NOVA SCOTIA YACHT CLUB'S CHALLEEGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 3.

MONTREAL.—A former member of the parliament, Mr. A. C. Rose has sent a challenge to the New York Yacht Club on behalf of th eNova Scotia Yacht Club on race for the Ameriea Cup in 1922. If the challenge is accepted, it is proposed that the boat be designed by a Britisher built in Canada and manned by the Nova Scotia fishermen. The yacht will be named "Maple Leaf" and the cost is estimated at over a million dollars which will be raised by popular subscription.

OLYMPAIC POLO CUP.

BRITAIN BEATS SPAIN IN FINAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Aug. 3.

Ostend.—In the final of the Olympic Polo Cup Britain beat Spain by 13 goals to 11.

BOY SCOUTS AT OLYMPIA.

A PICTURESQUE DISPLAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 3.

The Boys Scouts International Jamboree was opened officially on Saturday at the Olympia. Fifteen thousand spectators were present and they enthusiastically applauded the varied picturesque display given by the boys representing 31 nations.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 3.

Middlesex beat Sussex by an innings and 123 runs.

POONA RACING SEASON.

SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES.

The following are the Entries for the Second Extra Meeting, to be run on Saturday, 7th August:—

THE LINGFIELD PLATE Distance 7 furlongs.

Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's Anthracite.
Messrs. Hastings and Gutbrie's Royal Ambition.
Messrs. G. E. D. Langley, A. Geddis and J. H. Crawford's Vallance.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Silver Saint
Mr. M. Goculdass' Matchlock.
Mr. M. Goculdasss' Gipsy's Advice.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Antic.
Mr M. Goculdass' Tagamor.
Mr. D. C. Cooper's Royal Charter.
Mr. N. F. Garda's Zefus.
Major K. O. Goldie's Bunty.
Mr. Diamond's Murmansk
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Necessity.
Mr. Kelso's We Two.
Mr. Kelso's Crushed Glass.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Footman.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Dunskey.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Cyanite.
Mr. Pine's Penny Pie.
Messrs. Pine and A. S. Moloobhoy's Mazboot.

THE KOREGAON PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

H. H. Maharani of Cooch Behar's Moldavia.
Mr. F. N. Furdoonjee's Subs ance.
Mr. Frank's Millmount.
Mr. M. Goculdass's Dialect.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Belvedere.
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore's Polycasta.
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's Sandra.
Mr. M. H. Sanjana's Beggar Prince.
Mr. M. H. Sanjana's Milk Maid.
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's Little Life.
Mr. N. F. Garda's High Life.
Mr. Heath's Mossley.
Mr. Hastings' Love Glass.
Mr. P. Victor's Elphene.
Mr. Hammond's Roi Grison.
Messrs. N. Begmahomed and S. Jamal's Donegal.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Archer.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Ilione.
Mr Pine's Pine Box.
Mr. R. S. Captain's Tasy.
Mr. Neil's Jacky Firth.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Gleoma.

THE KOWFIT PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. M. Shaffi's Golshan.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Resident.
Mr. A. S. Fezi's Nevermind.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Sattar's Ferry Boat.
Mr. Lantin's Beadmaker.
Mr. Arnold's Summerton.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and Syed Ahmed's Defender.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's Tit Bits.
Mr. Noble's Dublin.
Mr. Noble's Warminster.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Four Aces.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Mechanic.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Grey Genard.
Mr. J. K. Irani's Bhookhri
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Mandil.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Khundil.
Mr. Hammond's Durban.
The Yuvaraja of Kolhapur's Dartmoor.
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's Anaiza.
Mr. R. S. Captain's Aladdin.

THE MULLINGAR PLATE. Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. [illegible] Shushtary's Whit Monday.
Mr. [illegible] Shah's Amber Nigh.
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's Renesse.
Mr. F. Peppal's Glass Rock.
Mr. Frank's Millmount.
Mr. [illegible] Maharaja of Mysore's Sibell de Langton.
Mr. F. M. Thaddeus' Tourney
Mr. F. M. Thaddeus' Sospello.
Mr. F. M. Thaddeus' Lahka.
Mr. F. M. Thaddeus' Gold Reef.
Mr. Humble's Christmas Holiday
Mr. Humbie's Discussion.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Margaret Joyce.
Aga Cochick Shah's Banfield Grove.
Aga Cochick Shah's Birthday Clothes
Messrs. M. Yussuff and S. E. Hoosain's Peach Melba.
Mr. J. K. Irani's King's Head.
Mr. J. W. Irani's Arles
Mr. J. K. Irani's Lupinus.
Mr. Juggernath Dass's Quanta.
Mr. T. A. Adam's Limehouse Lights.
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee's Lucky Queen.
Mr. Toogood's South Star.
Messrs. Bishan Narain and Hari Shanker Bhargava's White Poppy
Mr. Bullion's Mirabelle.
Mr. Bullion's Miss Grad Eyes.
Mr. Heath's Maravedi.
Mr. A. M. Fawcett's Traceable.
Mr. A. M. Fawcett's Radius.
Mr. Hastings' Easter Holiday.
Mr. S. D. Magarabi's Fine Trout.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Nerissa.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Look Out.
Messrs. N. Begmahomed and S. Jamals Donegal
Mr. R. R. S.s Royal Jewel.
Mr. R. A. S.s Buckbean.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Iloine.
Mr. Kelso's St. Agnes Eve.
Mr. Kelso's Miss Goodenough.
Mr. Pine's Oregon Pine.
Mr. Pine's Japanese Pine.
Capt. P. Bouvet's Belle Voyageuse II
Mrs. Fleetwood's White Simon.
Mr. T. Harrison's Trezidella.
Mr. T. Harrison's Eager To.
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Agnela.
Mr. Sangidass Jesiram's Walhachin.

THE SUNGUM PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Dr. S. V. Kandalkar's Paladin.
Mr. M. Shaffi's Golshan.
Mr. H. R. Tausha's Benares.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Karikata.
Mr. Bright's Gold King.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Sattar's Tankard.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Bluey Lee.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's Black Ivory.
Mr. H. Ebramjee's Domineer.
Mr. N. Jehangir's Nassau.
Messrs. M. M. Isfani and T. V. Shroff's Bahadorgunj.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's Tawdry.
Mr. A. S. Fezi's Nevermind.
Mr. Syed Rashid's Winning Post.
Mr. Noble's Dublin.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Chieftain.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Rose Hill.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Kokab.
Mr. J. N. De Souza's Investor.
Mr. J. K. Irani's Excelsior.
Mr. Heath's Shahzada.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Hakum.
Mr. Hammond's Zuheir.
Mr. Lantin's Dowlat.
Mr. Malik's Bellcon.

THE NASRIYEH PLLAE. Distance 7 Furlongs.

Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's Arvil.
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's Sher Khan.
Mr. Rambhoy Rashbhoy's Bill Bailey.
Mr. Rahim Noormahomed's Weymouth.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Hero.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Municipal.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Palerace.
Mr. H. W. Dixon's Tired Tim.
Mr. Neil's Vernon.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Lutchman.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Sattar's Bismark.
Mr. G. E. D. Langley's Duke.
Mr. Mahmood Sait's Moobin.
Mr. Mahmood Sait's Shemin.
Mr. M. Nusserwanjee's Swan.
Mr. Mahomed Jamal's Noowar.
Mr. Mahomed Jamal's Crescent.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Isonomy.
Mr. Pine's Baby Grand.
Mr. Humble's Babil.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Ajmer.
Mr. Chaucer's Clinkir.
Mr. M. M. Coyajee's Haydn.
Mr. S. K. Kelavkar's Sannayet.
Mr. A. K. Essa's Radiff.
Mr. Khadavi A. Rehman's Injeman.
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahab and M. Shaffy's Kusra.
Messrs. S. R. A Wahab and M. Shaffy's Cummer.
Messrs. S. R. Wahab and E. M. Sulleman's Latiff.
Mr. Felice's Red Flower.
Mr. Felice's Kitchener.
Mr. Hamdan Hamood's Honersuckle.
Mr. Mujeed Jurgis' Suggar.
Mr. Mujeed Jurgis' Foreigner.
Mr. H. Ebramjee's Honest Beauty.
Mr. H. Ebramjee's Karam.
Mr. H. Ebramjee's Gay Peter.
Mr. H. Ebramjee's Gallatin.
Mr. Lantin's Last Day.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's Ayala.
Mr. M. A. Rahim's Hupmobile.
Mr. Arnold's Honey.
Mr. Arnold's Justice.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's Yadghar.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's Hoojaz
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's Shah.
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and H. F. Khadavi's Meerjan.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's Khadan.
Messrs. Arnold and A. R. Dakeel's Duke o Sparta.
Mr. Mowlod Haji Ali's Financier.
Mr. Stream's Arcadian.
Mr. M. M. Isfani's Anxious.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's Shafra.
Mr. F. Valimahomed's Aligarh.
Messrs. Mubarak and Sneff bin Gazal's Compliment.
Messrs. Mubarak and Sneff bin Gazal's Weston.
Mr. A. Burreed's Roomi.
Mr. Munshi M. Yussuff Khan's Good Star.
Mr. S. T. Mahomed's Velvet.
Mr. Syed Rashid's Desert Flower.
Mr. Ebrahim Rakum's Doncaster.
Messrs. R. S. Captain and Hoshang Jamsetjee's Kherallah.
Mr. A. M. Shaffi's Chungiz.
Messrs. Noble and R. N. Allana's Tasmania.
Messrs. Noble and Valibhoy Esmail's Spinner.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Rashad.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Medler.
Mr. D. C. Cooper's Ayr Laddie.
Mr. D. D. Ghista's Special.
Mr. Humble's Genius.
Lt.-Col. E. Percy Smith's Khazna.
Mr Heath's Dilawar.
Mr. P. Guidera's Orphan.
Mr. T. E. Lace's Chukla.
Mr. Abdoola Ismail Soorma.
Mr. Ali bin Talik's Wanbil.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Zailnulmuluk.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Malta.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Andolis.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Coronation.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's Mundoob.
Mr. Hammond's Sammy.
Mr. S. D. Magarabi's White Rose.
Messrs. M. Shirazee and M. Mahomedally's Baktari.
Mr. R. S. Captain's Lamington
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's Peace Day.
Mr. S. N. Hormusjee's Sharaban.
Mr. S. Rasherali's Second String.
Mr. S. Rasherali's Carlisle.
Mr. P. C. Dastoor's Buttonwood.
Mr. M. M. Karbhari's Imkin.
Mr. G. Mooljee's Huntsman.
Mr. Malik's Joker.
Mr. D'Acre's Silver.
Mr. M. C. E. Fotwal's Simon Tob.
Mr. J. C. Brown's Silly Billy.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's My Royal.
Messrs. Abdoola Mana and Feroze J. Mulla's Feroze's Revolver.

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CEYLON REFORM SCHEME.

PROFOUNDLY DISAPPOINTING.

(From our own Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 2.

"I advise the Ceylonese to agitate against this scheme and not to accept reforms inferior to those granted to the Indian people." So told Col. Wedgwood to a London correspondent of the "Morning Leader." The Colonel believes the scheme quite unacceptable. It falls behind India though Ceylon is educationally and otherwise ahead of the mainland. The scheme, he said, did not concede any responsibility nor any control over finance or executive, nor the possibility of securing village self-government. The despatches received from England show that the Ceylon deputation is profoundly disappointed with the scheme of Reforms which it considers unacceptable.

THE QUESTION OF KURBANI.

MAULANA A. BARI EXPLAINS FURTHER.

To remove misunderstanding about my message in the last Sindh Khilafat Conference, concerning the sacrifice of cows in the next Bakr-Id, I have to say that I shall not sacrifice cows myself and wish that other Musalmans also may follow me. To inform those who are against this principle I have to say that our religion demands precious and delicious sacrifice for God. The cows which are offered, are not of the kind. By the statement I have recently sent to the press. I mean that Musalmans should do *quarbani* in Bakr-Id instead of giving the cash equivalent to the Khilafat Fund.

INDIANS AND OLYMPIC GAMES.

A GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir, The news as I give them are to me a little discomforting and more so, as I know, they will be received by the interested public with a little pain. It is the hour of the closing of the mail and I shall without writing any lengthy story only put down facts.

I arrived from Bombay in this city of London on the 11th instant and have been lodging in this house. Fortunately or unfortunately, I am in the same room as that in which an athlete is accommodated. He belongs to that little group of six that has been sent as the chosen group from India to challenge at the Olympic Games to be held at Antwerp. There is a little dissatisfaction amongst these athletes for the treatment given to them by the gentleman in whose charge they are now. Their is real grievance and will mar tht very object and goal towards which they are moving. When there are funds sufficiently collected why should they be not better cared for in regard to their food? One of them, my room-mate, says, *no sufficient milk is given to them* which they require, and when one of the party was a little indisposed after a long voyage no care was taken of him but was left to native care. When they ask for a few stamps to post their letters home, they are refused that.

I hope the public of Bombay and others concerned will take this as an urgent question to look to and take the necessary action. At a moment when the young athletes are to be allowed a quiet atmosphere to grow more confident of their strength and skill, there arise these little things to destroy their peace of mind. And still then, why should these things happen when there are enough funds collected?

Our opportunity to show to the world our young and strong and skilled men will otherwise be lost. Thanking you very much in advance, I beg to remain, yours etc.

G. R. PADBIDRI.

C/o. Y. M. C. A.
Keppel Street, London, W.C.
June 14.

BOXING IN BOMBAY.

SOME INTERESTING CONTESTS

The best and most interesting contests out of Monday night's bill of 10 bouts were the contests between Private Williams of the King's Own Scottish Borders and Redein and the other one between Pte. Jeffries and Eamie McCarke. The first fight which was an extra middle-weight contest gave some exhibition of good boxing done with brains as well as fists. Redein was more notable for quick footwork and though he lost the bout in the end on points but was by no means disgraced. The whole affair was a clean cut fights from start to finish The other bout of the Light Heavy-Weight who scale at 11 stone each, would have been some enjoyable sport had not Jeffries given in the second round.

The other fights which were all of 6 rounds duration were noted for terrific hitting and swings randomely spent. No real good boxing could have been discerned.

The officials were:—Referee: Lieut. Moss; M. C.: R. S. M. Willens; Judges. Capt. Greenwood and Lt. Hatton; Timekeeper: C.S.M. Carson.

Major-General W. B. James, C.B., C.I.E., M.V.O., under whose patronage the tournament was held was present throughout the evening.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

LABOUR MOURNS LOKMANYA'S DEATH.

WORKING COMMITTEE ADJOURNED.

On Monday a meeting of the Reception Committee of the First All-India Trade Union Congress was held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya when several ladies including Mrs. Chandabai Thakurdas, Mrs. Kikabhai Premchand, Mrs. Manekbai Premchand, Mrs. Mangalabai Motilal, Mrs. Gulabchand Devchand, Mrs. R. B. Desai, Mrs. Azad, Mrs. Mulchand Sarupchand, Mrs. Avanthikabai Gokhale and Mrs. Bakkubai Mansukbai were also present; and among others who were present are Messrs. Laxmidas Rowji Tairsee, Mavji Govindji Sheth, Vishvanath P. Vydya, M. K. Azad, Baban Gokhale, V. M. Pawar and Govindji Vasanji.

Mr. Laxmidas Rowji Tairsee presided. Before they began with the proceedings the Chairman brought to the notice of the meeting the unexpected death of Lokmanya Tilak, who was the Vice-President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, and said the meeting should be adjourned. Mr. M. N. Pandit moved the following resolution after a brief speech in Hindi about the services of Mr. Tilak rendered to this country and this was seconded by Mr. Mavji Govindji Sheth and passed unanimously:—

"The late Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak throughout his life worked untiringly for the uplift of the working classes of India in order to protect their interests and their rights; and we, representing Labour, mourn his untimely death sharing the grief of his stricken family. May his soul rest in peace!"

WORDS OR DEEDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In a leading article appearing in your issue of this morning you deal under the above heading with the interesting question of the relative importance and advantages of what you describe as, on the one hand liberal education, and upon the other hand technical education.

In the course of this article you ask: 'What has been done for Industrial and technical education? . . . . . the only thing required is the provision of due facilities.'

In this connexion a gentleman from Karachi sends me this afternoon a cutting from "The Sind Observer" with the remark: 'I wish you would ask the Editor of the Bombay Chronicle'" to publish the enclosed cutting from the "Sind Observer" of July 30th. It seems to me to form a rather interesting comment upon the second leading article in this morning's "Chronicle."

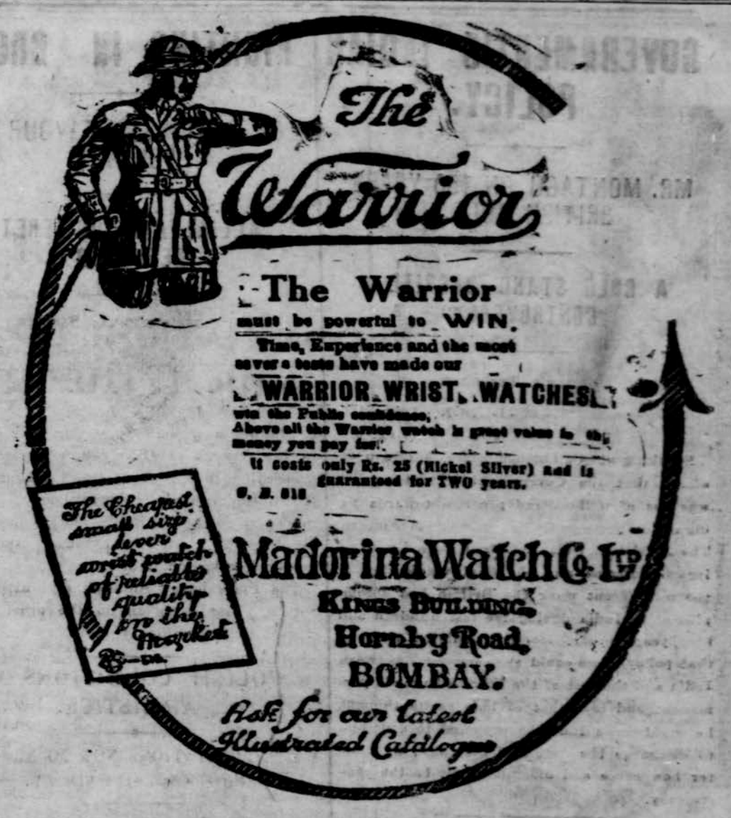
I attach herewith the cutting in question. You, Sir, are, of course, aware that the subject referred to in this cutting touches but one among many special branches of showing the most active interest.—Yours, etc.

A. J. DAWSON.

Bombay, August 2.

VALUABLE FREE EDUCATION.

It will be news to many otherwise well-informed and critical citizens of this Presidency to learn that a Government College for training Forest Rangers was opened in Dharwar on July 1st, 1920. At present the students occupy a portion of the Dharwar Training College, where class rooms were made available on the transfer of the Karnatic College students into the spacious buildings lately purchased for them by Government from the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company. But, as the accommodation in the Training College is only temporarily available, special buildings are to be constructed for the Forest College. It is probable that the Central Provinces Forest Department, the Bombay Indian States and Central India States will send students for training at Dharwar. The Principal of the College has had 10 years' experience at the Forest College at Dehra Dun and as the Dharwar. College develops he will have the assistance of a strong staff of Instructors. Dharwar. is particularly well situated for training Forest students. The climate is probably the best in the Presidency, and valuable teak and sandal wood forests are within easy reach of Dharwar. The Forest College will train men for Rangers' posts only. The course is two years and the age of the students admitted is from 18 to 23. Nomination to the College takes place in Pona about the beginning of October, and at the time of selecting the men, their knowledge of English and Elementary Mathematics is tested. After selection, the student undergoes 3½ months' of practical training in the forests, under the guidance of the Divisional Forest Officers. Having completed his practical training to the satisfaction of the Conservator of Forests, the student will join the College for two years' training. While on practical training the Government student is paid Rs. 25 per mensem as travelling allowance, and while at the College he receives Rs. 50 a month as a stipend. The fees for the training of students from the Central Provinces, from Indian States, etc., is Rs. 900 per annum. Students selected for service in the Bombay forests are educated free; and in this the Government has conferred a real and permanent boon upon the public of this Presidency. "Sind Observer."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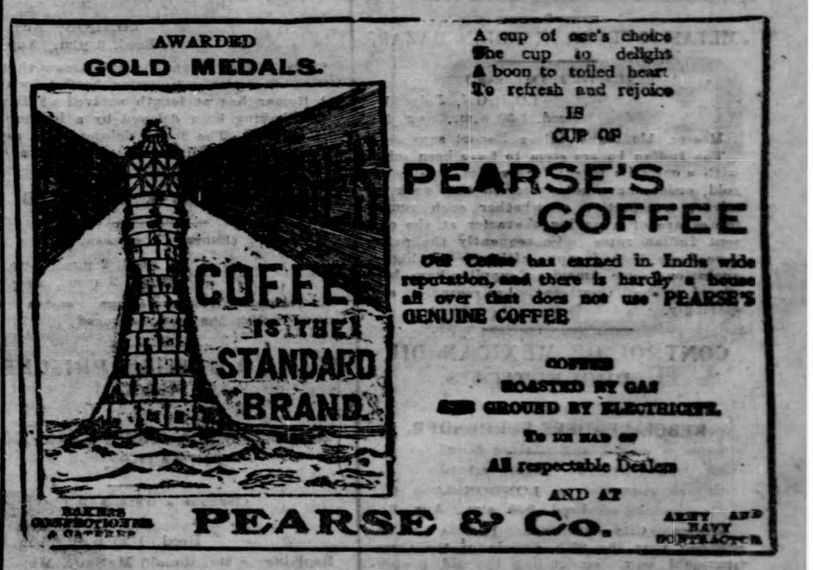

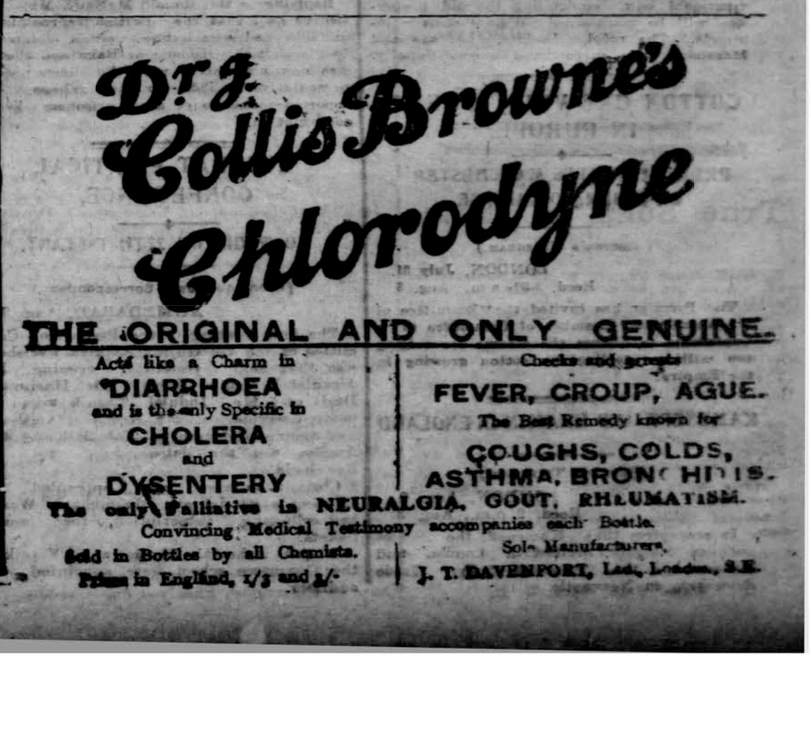

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AMRITSAR DEBATE IN COMMONS.

STORY OF TERRORISM.

DOMINATION OR PARTNERSHIP— WHICH THEORY TO RULE INDIA?

In the House of Commons on Thursday, July 8, Commander Viscount Curzon asked the Secretary of State for War whether, prior to the decision of the Army Council in reference to General Dyer being arrived at, he was tried by any military tribunal, whether he had a right to such a trial, and would such a trial be granted if he desired it.

Mr. CHURCHILL.—The only form of military tribunal prescribed is a Court-martial The answer to the second par of the question is in the negative. Paragraph 470 of the King's Regulations shows that an officer has no right to demand a Court-martial upon himself. Mr. A. Short (Wednesbury, Lab.).—Did General Dyer appear before the Army Council in person Mr. Churchill.—No, Sir, but in view of the fact that the whole of this afternoon is going to be given up to the debate on the subject, it seems rather a pity to carry it on by question and answer. Mr. Palmer asked whether General Dyer did not ask for a military inquiry as distinct from a Court-martial. Mr. Churchill.—No, Sir. Sir E. Carson (Belfast, Duncairn, C. U.).—Is there any way by which he can have a fair trial—(cheers)—before he is finally broken after 34 years' service? (Renewed cheers.) Mr. Churchill. —I really think that is a matter better dealt with in debate.

The debate on the motion of reduction of the Secretary of State's salary was, then, taken up.

Mr. Montagu said:—The motion that you have just read from the Chair is historic. For the first time in the history of this House the Committee have had an oportunity of voting or of paying the salary of the Secretary of State for India, and it is signalized by a very large desire for a reduction. (Laughter.) I gather that the intention is to confine the debate to the disturbances which took place in India last year. That being so, after most careful consideration, not only of the circumstances in this House, but of the situation in India, I have come to the conclusion that I shall best discharge my Imperial duty by saying very little indeed. The situation in India is very serious owing to the events of last year and owing to the controversy which has arisen upon them. I am in the position of having stated my views and the views of his Majesty's Government, of which I am the spokesman. The dispatch which has been published and criticized was drawn up by a Cabinet Committee and approved by the whole Cabinet. I have no desire to withdraw from or to add to that dispatch. Every single body, civil and military, which has been charged with the discussion of this lamentable affair has come, generally speaking, to the same conclusion. The question before the Committee this afternoon is whether they will endorse the position of his Majesty's Government, of the Hunter Committee, of the Commander-in Chief in India, of the Government of India, and of the Army Council, or whether they will desire to censure them. I hope the debate will not take the shape of a personal criticism of the *personnel* of any of them. It is so easy to quarrel with the judge when you do not agree with his judgment.

Sir E. Carson (Belfast. Duncairn, C.U.).—And with the officer too.

TERRORISM AND FRIGHTFULNESS.

Mr. Montagu.—The Hunter Committee, which was chosen after the most careful consideration with one single desire and motive to get a tribunal impartial to discharge the most thankless duty to the best of their ability, was, I maintain, such a body, I resent very much the insolent criticisms that have been passed either on the European member, civil and military, or upon the distinguished Indian members, each of whom has a record of loyal and patriotic public service. The real issue can be stated in one sentence, and I will content myself by asking the House one question. If an officer justifies his conduct, no matter how gallant his record is—and everybody knows how gallant his record is—and everybody knows how gallant General Dyer's record it—by saying that there was no question of undue severity, that if his means had been greater the casualties would have been greater, and that the motive was to teach a moral lesson to the whole of the Punjab, I say without hesitation, and I would ask the Committee to contradict me if I am wrong,, because the whole matter turns upon this, that is a doctrine of terrorism. (Lieutenant Commander Kenworthy.—Prussianism). If you agree to that you justify everything that General Dyer did. Once you are entitled to have regard neither to the intentions nor to he conduct of a particular gathering, but to shoot and to go on shooting with all he horrors that were involved in order to teach somebody else a lesson, you are embarking on terrorism to which there is no end. (Cheers).

I say further that when you pass an order that all Indians must crawl past a particular place, when you pass an order to say that all Indians must forcibly or voluntarily salaam any officer of his Majesty the King, you are enforcing racial humiliation. I say, thirdly, that when you take selected schoolboys from a school, guilty or innocent, and whip them publicly, when you put up a triangle where an outrage, which we all deplore and which all India deplores, has taken place and whip people before they have been convicted, when you flog a wedding party, you are indulging in frightfulness, and there is no other adequate word which could describe it. (Cheers).

THE CHOICE.

If the Committee follows me on these three assertions, and I shall be only too glad if there be any answer, this is the choice and this is the question which the Committee has put to it to-day before coming to an answer. Dismiss from your mind, I beg you, all personal questions. I have been pursued for the last three months by some people and by some journals with personal attack. I do not propose to answer them to-day. Are you going to keep your hold upon India by terrorism, racial humiliation, and subordination, and frightfulness, or are pou going to rest it upon the good will and the growing good will of the people of your Indian Empire? I believe that to be the whole question at issue. If you decide in favour of the latter course, well, then you have got to enforce it. It is no use one Session passing a great Act of Parliament which, whatever its merits or demerits, proceeded on the principle of partnership for India is the British Commonwealth, and then allowing your administration to depend upon terrorism. You have got to act in every Department, civil and military, uninterruptedly upon a desire to recognize India as a partner in your Commonwealth. You have got to safeguard your administration on that Order passed by the British Parliament. You have got to revise any absolete ordinance or law which infringes the principlei of liberty which you have inculcated into the educated classes in India.

Tsat is one choice, to adhere to the decision that you put in your legislation when you are criticizing administration. There is he other choice, to hold India by the sword, to recognize terrorism as part of your weapon, as part of your armament, to guard British honour and British life with callousness about Indian honour and Indian life. (Cheers.) India is on your side in ensuring that order is ienforced with the canons of modern love of liberty in the British democracy There has been no criticism of any officer, however drastic his action was, in any province outside the Punjab. There were 37 instances of firing during the terrible, dangeroue disturbances of last year. The Government of India and his Majesty's Government have approved 36 cases and only censured one, censured one because, however good the motive, I believe that it infringed the principle which has always animated the British Army and infringed the principles upon which our India Empire has been built.

Mr. Palmer (The Wrekin, Ind.).—It saved a mutiny.

Mr. Montagu.—Somebody says that it saved a mutiny.

Captain W. Benn (Leith, L.).—Do not answer him.

Mr. Montagu.—The great objection to terrorism, the great objection to the rule of force is that you pursue it without regard to the people who suffer from it, and that having once tried it you must go on, and that every time an incident happens you are confronted with the increasing animosity of the people who suffer and there is no end to it until the people in whose name we are governing India, the people of this country and the national pride and sentiment of the Indian people rise together in protest and terminate your rule in India as being impossible on modern ideas of what an Empire means. (Cheers.)

THE ALTERNATIVE TO TERRORISM.

There is an alternative policy which I assumed office to commend to this House, and which this House has supported until to-day. It is to put the coping stone on the glorious work which England has accomplished in India by leading India to a complete free partnership in the British Commonwealth, to say to India. We hold British lives sacred, but we hold Indian lives sacred too. (Cheers.) We want to safe guard British honour by protecting and safeguarding Indian honour too, that our institutions shall be gradually perfected whilst protecting you and ourselves against revolution and anarchy in order that they may commend themselves to you. There is a theory abroad on the part of those who have criticized his Majesty's Government upon this issue that an Indian is a person who is tolerable so long as he will obey your orders. (Cries of "No," "Shame," and "Withdraw"), but if once he joins the educated class, if once he thinks for himself, if once he imbibes the ideas of individual facilities which you have provided for him, if once he imbibes the ideas of individual liberty which are dear to the British people, why then you class him as an educated Indian and as an agitator. (Cheers.) What a terrible and cynical verdict on the whole!

Mr. C. Palmer.—What a terrible speech.

Mr. Montagu.—As you grind your machinery and turn your graduate out of the university you are going to dub him as belonging, at any rate, to the class from which your opponents come. (Hon. Members.—"No.")

Colonel Ashley.—On a point of order, may I ask right hon. gentleman to say against whom is he making his accusation?

The Chairman.—That is not a point of order. We are here to hear different points of view, and all points of view. (Cheer.) Brigadier-General Cockerill (Reigate, C.U.—On that point of order, Mr. Chairman, are we not here to discuss the case of General Dyer, and what is the relevancy of these remarks to that? The Chairman called on Mr. Montagu to resume his speech.

Mr. Montagu.—If any of my arguments strike anybody as irrelevant——

Mr. Palmer.—You are making an incendiary sueech.

Mr. Montagu.—The whole point of my observations is directed to this one question, that there is one theory upon which I think General Dyer acted, the theory of terrorism and the theory of subordination. (Cheers.) There is another theory, that of partnership, and I am trying to justify the theory endorsed by this House last year, and I am suggesting to this House that the Act of Parliament is useless unless you enforce it both in the keeping of order, and in administration. (Cheers.) I am trying to avoid any discussion of details which do not to my mind affect that broad issue.

I am going to submit to this House this question, on which I would suggest with all respect they should vote:—Is your theory of rule in India the ascendancy of one race over another, domination and subordination—(Hon. Members,—"No")—or is your theory that of partnership? If you are applying domination as your theory, then it follows that you must use the sword with increasing severity—(Hon. Members.—"No")—until you are driven out of the country by the united opinion of the civilized world. (Cheers and interruption.) (An Hon. Member.—"Bolshevism.") If your theory is justice, and partnership, then you will condemn a soldier, however gallant. (Mr. Palmer.—"Without trial.") Who says that there is no question of undue severity, and that he is teaching a moral lesson to the whole country? That condemnation, as I said at the beginning, has been meted out by everybody who has considered this question, civil and military. As far as I know, no reputable Indian has suggested any punishment, any vindictiveness, or anything more than the repudiation of the principles upon which these acts were committed. I invite this House to choose, and I believe that the choice they make is fundamental to a continuance of the British Empire and vital to the continuation, permanent, I believe it can be, of the connexion between this country and India. (Cheers). *"The Times."*

To be Continued.

SIR M. O'DWYER' LAMENT

A TYPICAL OUTBURST.

A special cable to the "Pioneer," dated London, July 27, says:—

Sir Machael O'Dwyer, in his letter in the London press in which he states that he has applied for leave to resign, says that General Dyer's case obscured those of other officers, military and civil, who have been marked down for censure and punishment in connection with the administration of martial law. He points out that Goverment of India, by their telegram of the 18th April 1919, deprived these officers of the guidance and control provided for them by the local Government. Their good faith had not been doubted, but they were being punished for mistakes while ninety-five per cent of those convicted of waging war and other serious crimes had been pardoned.

CONTEMPLLATE EMIGRATING!

The primary responsibility of those who formented the rebellion for and hardihips resulting from martial law had been overlooked. Despite the Indemnity Act passed in September and Mr. Montagu's assertion in the Commons and Lord Sinha's in the Lords that there is no vindictive demand in India for punishment, no one can read the Indian Press without knowing that a persistent campaign is being carried on by the Extremist Party and Press to discredit and ruin these officers, and that in some cases the campaign has already succeeded. Every mail brings letters from officers, judicial and executive, who had to deal with the rebellion, and from loyal Indian gentlemen who then gave us active support, describing the social ostracism, persecution, and obloquy, to which they are being subject. Some of the officials are preparing to resign the service, in which they no longer consider themselves adequately protected, but unfortunate non-officials who threw in their lot with us in the crisis have not even this refuge Sir M O'Dwyer quotes cases of a Hindu barrister and a Mahomedan official, both of whom, owing to services to Government during the war and the disturbances, have been subjected to such persecution by a small but at present all power Extremists group taht they contemplote emigrating.

After quoting facts showing that his statement that the lawyer class were largely responsible for the creation of the situation leading to the rebellion was justified, and that Lord Sinha misrepresented Pandit Jagat Naranyan's action with regard to himself and the character of the meeting at Jallianwala Bagh. Sir M. O'Dwyer traverses the suggestion of the Government of India that they were not properly informed of the happenings in the Punjab. He points out Mr. Montagu's Despatch of the 26th May and suggests that he (Sir Michael) was responsible for the trials of Satyapal and Kitchlu, although the prosecution was ordered by his successor.

RURAL CLASSES AND URBAN INTELLIGENTSIA.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer quotes with approval the paragraph 32 of the Government of India's Despatch concerning his generous recognition of the war efforts of the rural classes, and adds: "I thought, and still think, that both duty and policy required me to show a recognition to the rural classes, who not only bore nearly all the burden of taxation, but had furnished nearly 400,000 combatants during the war, while the urban intelligentsia had raised only a few hundred men for local defence. It will, in my humble opinion, be a bad day for India when we frame our policy in the interests of a small urban intelligentsia rather than of the great but still inarticulate rural masses.

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7/3 L	6	50	8¼	9½	6¼	62	8	0
9/3 L	6	60	8¼	10½	6¼	67	8	0
7/6 LU	12	50	7	17½	6¼	127	8	0
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For nearly ten years I was afflicted with a complication of bad skin disorders, which caused untold anguish and often rendered sleep at night utterly impossible. My body and face were literally a mass of eruptions and rashes. The trouble was probably of uric acid origin to some extent, because I suffered from rheumatism at the same time, and one day while resting my right leg in an ordinary hot saltrated water bath to reduce rheumatic swelling, pain, and stiffness, I was surprised to notice that the skin had lost its red, inflamed appearance; also that most of the soreness had disappeared. I immediately bathed my entire body in the saltrated water, and that night enjoyed my first sound sleep in months. After continuing for ten days, my skin became perfectly clear and healthy, and, better still, there has been no return of the disorders. Any chemist can supply at slight cost about a half-pound of the refined *Reudel Bath Saltrates*, and about two tablespoonfuls are enough for the water of an ordinary bath. Dissolve a teaspoonful in a hand-basin for washing the face, and cloth compresses wet with the saltrated water are useful for quickly drawing pain from affected parts. I always recommend this treatment for any skin affections, and when prepared very strong, even for corns, tired, tender, aching feet, and all foot troubles, I have never known it to fail, and from analysis know that, among other strong healing and antiseptic qualities, it releases a large amount of free oxygen in the water, which doubtless accounts for much of its remarkable curative power.—J. L. C.

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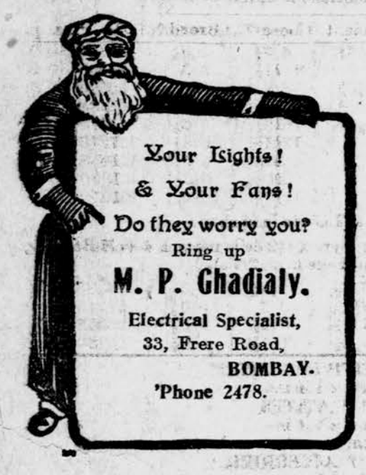

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 2.

The depression from the Bay has disappeared and monsoon has been very active in North-west India. The rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, East United Provinces, West Central India, east Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad and local in Burma, Bihar, west United Provinces, Punjab, North West Frontier Province, Rajputana, Gujarat, west Central Provinces, Madras Deccan and north Madras Coast. A few falls also occurred in Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Baluchistan, south Hyderabad, Mysore and south-eas Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair three inches, Bassein one and half, Sibsagar, Silchar two, Jalpaiguri one, Gorakhpur a half, Cawnpore a quarter, Agra, Bareilly, Roorkee and Ambala one, Ludhiana three-quarters, Sialkot three, Lahore, Multan, Dera Ismail Khan one, Harnai two, Jodhpur, Ajmer a half, Udaipur one, Bhuj three quarters, Bombay one, Ratnagiri, Mangalore three, Belgaum, Madras one.

Forecast:—Decrease on North Madras coast and ex[illegible]on in Rajputana.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 3rd Augt.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 3rd Augt. 1918.	1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0·20	32·19	15·77	48·37
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0·96	35·85	15·56	52·82
Esplanade (Gok Tej. Hospital)	0·80	35·31	16 50	50·69
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0·59	37·01	19 19	55·96

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd Augt. 1920.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.325	inche.
Temperature of Air	79.7	Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.5	„
Dew Point	75.4	„
Relative humidity of Air	0.869	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10).	8.0	„
Maximum temperature of Air	83.2	„
minimum do.	75.5	„
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.	
Movement of Wind	249	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.54	Inches.
Total fall during month	1.32	„
Do. do. year	33.42	„
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 3rd	0.12	„

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT SOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER Day of month	Bombay mean Time		Depth on Still.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Aug.	in.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed.	4	m 1	37	26	9	4	m 7	24	17	1
Thur.	5	m 2	17	26	5	5	m 8	2	17	2
		2	53a	27	9		8	43	17	11
Fri	6	m 3	2	26	1	6	m 8	45	17	2
		3	38a	26	9		9	26a	18	10
Sat.	7	m 3	56	25	7	7	m 9	35	17	2
		3	48a	26	12		10	21a	19	10
Sun.	8	m 5	1	25	4	8	m 10	42	17	4
		4	4fa	25	7		11	36a	20	8
Mon.	9	m 6	18	25	4	9	0	26a	17	4
		6	0a	25	2				21	0
Tues.	10	m 0	59	26	10	10	m 6	50	16	6
		12	3a	28	1		7	32a	17	3

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 3rd August 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 0.25" of rain Skies are moderately or heavily clouded Humidity is above normal at several stations in the east and north Punjab. Day temperature is below normal throughout, the deficiency ranging up to 13 degrees at Lahore; night temperature is lower than usual at Lahore and Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports 0.70" of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Mainpuri. Day temperature is generally below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 1.31" of rain and Ajmer 0.18". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Jaipur. Both day and night temperatures are below the average in Rajputana, while the former alone is in defect at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and Kathiawar; Bhuj reports 2.07". Veraval 0.51". Rajkot 0.30". Surat 0.78" Ahmedabad 0.22" and Deesa 0.92". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is locally above the average in area of rain. Day temperature is below normal at Bhuj, Rajkot, and in noth Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur reports 0.10" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded Humidity is below normal in the southern half of the division. Day temperature is in excess at Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.20". Ratnagiri 0.80". Mormugao 0.16" and Karwar 0.20". Skies are moderately clouded.

Mormugao 0.16" and Karwar 0.20". Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.44" of rain and Nizamabad 0.27"; light showers are reported from the north Bombay Deccan. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at a[illegible]ly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ahmednagar and Sholapur. Day temperature is above normal in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The activity of the monsoon has decreased generally except in Gujarat and Kathiawar where it has increased. Rainfall has been nearly general in north Malabar, the Konkan, Gujarat and Kathiawar, and local in the south Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, east Rajputana and the north Punjab. A few showers are reported north Punjab. A few showers are reported from the west of the United and the Central Provinces. Day temperature is generally low to the north of latitude 24 degrees North.

Forecast.—An increase of rainfall appears probable in Rajputana, the east Punjab and the west of the United Provinces and some decrease in Kathiawar.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 2nd August 1920.

The depression from the Bay has disappeared and the monsoon has been very active in north-west India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, the east o fthe United Provinces, Central India West, the east of the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar, the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad, and local in Burma, Bihar, the west of the United Provinces, the Punjab, the North-west Frontier Province, Rajputana, Gujarat, the west of th eCentral Provinces, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls hav ealso occurred in Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Baluchistan, south Hyderabad, Mysore and south-east Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Port Blair three inches; Bassein one and a half; Sibsagar, Silchar two; Jalpaiguri one; Gorakhpur a half; Bareilly, Roorkee one; Ludhiana three-quarters; Sialkot three; Khushal a half; Dera Ismail Khan one; Harnai two; Udaipur one.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 3rd AUGT. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	94.4	86.0	85	..	0	0
Jask	96.2	84.6	70	..	0	—0.08
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	89.8	78.8	89	0.04	2.30	—0.60
Rawalpindi	84.7	77.0	71	..	9.32	—12.74
Lahore	85.4	73.9	88	0.25	4.84	—10.97
Hissar	90.6	77.2	87	..	3.64	—5.82
Ambala	88.1	76.2	87	..	9.62	—10.24
Delhi	86.6	78.0	91	..	18.33	—0.43
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	85.3	76.2	84	..	15.82	+3.38
Mainpuri	86.8	78.1	91	0.70	17.28	+6.90
Jhansi	87.0	75.4	80	..	11.65	—5.67
Cawnpore	88.6	79.1	90	0.06	17.0	+3.45
Allahabad	84.0	75.7	80	0.05	25.09	+11.26
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	101.1	85.4	69	..	1.45	+0.10
Karachi	8[illegible]	80.6	80	0.14	0.44	—3.16
Ajmer	80.6	73.6	8[illegible]	0.18	3.60	+6.92
Jaipur	83.8	73.9	90	0.04	28.42	+17.67
Kotah	88.6	76.6	7[illegible]	..	17.03	+4.19
Mount Abu	68.6	64.4	85	1.31	9.81	—2.96
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	78.5	74.4	91	2.07	10.30	+1.29
Dwarka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veraval	81.4	76.6	9[illegible]	0.51	10.83	+5.04
Rajkot	84.[illegible]	[illegible]	9[illegible]	0.30	10.[illegible]	—3.18
Bhavnagar Para	89.4	74.2	83	..	9.91	+6.65
Surat	84.0	76.9	88	0.78	24.20	+4.16
Ahmedabad	8[illegible].0	74.7	92	0.22	[illegible].31	+0.73
Deesa	85.7	74.0	96	0.92	21.85	—0.02
Neemuch	81.9	71.6	93	0.04	24.30	+10.83
Indore	88.5	70.4	86	..	24.68	+5.44
CENTRAL PROVINCES.						
Jubbulpore	84.5	73.8	81	..	17.90	—9.86
Saugor	85.2	71.0	86	0.02	29.87	+2.94
Hoshangabad	86.5	74.0	89	..	17.07	—3.20
Khandwa	90.4	72.2	80	..	14.04	+2.46
Akola	88.0	72.9	68	0.04	6.81	—2.81
Amraoti	88.2	74.5	74	0.03	8.85	—7.70
Nagpur	90.6	73.3	69	0.10	17.77	—6.54
Chanda	90.7	75.0	74	0.07	28.98	+3.40
Raipur	90.0	74.4	81	..	22.00	+3.61
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.3	78.6	85	0.20	37.19	—13.14
Ratnagiri	84.9	76.1	84	0.80	40.78	—24.71
Marmugoa	84.2	76.6	86	0.16	32.14	—11.96
Karwar	83.5	75.8	81	0.20	39.43	—22.97
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	83.8	71.2	81	0.07	4.08	—5.81
Ahmednagar	86.1	69.4	72	0.02	2.61	—6.56
Poona	79.0	69.8	80	0.09	11.61	—1.84
Sholapur	90.5	70.7	72	..	1.70	—7.84
Bijapur	87.7	69.7	73	..	4.78	—0.99
Belgaum	75.5	6[illegible].8	95	0.44	26.40	—0.38
Aurangabad	84.9	68.8	81	0.07	3.60	—9.22
Nizamabad (Indr)	88.9	72.1	74	0.27	15.59	—1.27
Hyderabad	92.4	71.1	47	..	0.82	—2.72
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore	83.5	75.1	85	0.26	84.46	+7.32
Calicut	77.2	72.5	92	0.35	95.15	+27.46
Cochin	82.2	74.3	82	0.08	74.24	+20.79
Colombo	86.3	74.4	93	0.18	20.20	+6.84
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.8	78.7	83	0.02	6.36	—4.60
Bellary	95.1	74.7	59	..	0.86	—7.47
Cuddapah	100.1	7[illegible].7	56	..	2.87	—3.33
Madras	93.5	79.6	63	..	4.69	—4.21
Bangalore	83.6	65.8	63	0.01	4.31	—3.24
Coimbatore	84.0	70.1	82	..	3.05	—0.28
Trichinopoly	98.7	77.3	64	..	0.86	—2.02
Negapatam	91.9	77.6	66	..	0.92	—2.45

HOW TO GET RID OF INDIGESTION.

Most people who suffer from indigestion, gastritis, dyspepsia, etc.,—even those who have been afflicted for years and who have tried various medicines without permanent benefit, can get quick relief and ensure painless, normal digestion by taking half a teaspoonful of *Bisurated* Magnesia in a little hot water immediately after eating. *Bisurated* Magnesia neutralises stomach acid and stops food fermentation, thus giving nature a chance to proceed with its work without hindrance *Bisurated* Magnesia is obtainable from any chemist and if the directions given are followed carefully relief is assured and immediate, while in chronic cases a little perseverance will result in establishing permanent benefit, and eventually restore the stomach to a normal condition, with gratifying effects on the general tone and health of the whole system.

Bisurated Magnesia is one of the best remedies for Indigestion and is also obtainable in tablet form.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 3rd August 1920 was 29.957 inches. For temperatrue corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg.

In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.1[illegible] inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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Opposite Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

KATHIAWAD LETTER.

SLEEPING BHAVNAGAR.

NEED FOR ANOTHER ARTS COLLEGE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

KATHIAWAD, July 29.

The movement to hold the political conference is gaining strength every day. Mr. Mansukhlal is busy touring in the province to popularize the movement. So far, there is no dissentient voice anywhere.

The Venue of the Conference.

The question already before the public is about its venue. Jetpur, Bhavnagar and Rajkote are mentioned for the honour, but the factors for consideration for this first conference should be, the locality of the place, number, enthusiasm and the capacity of the local workers and the scope of freedom of speech and movements. All considered, the claim of Rajkote civil station, the acknowledged capital of Kathiawad, with its railway connections with the whole of the province, the headquarters of the Kathiawad Sabha, of the promoter of the movement and of about a hundred pleaders able to work, and the advantage of the Agency jurisdiction with so sympathetic an agent like Mr. Macconichie at the head, ought to receive precedence over others. Meanwhile the propaganda work of the conference, undertaken by Mr. Mansukhlal should be pushed ahead and many more workers should go to help him in his labour of love.

Vocal Powers Opening.

Indeed times work wonders. What cannot be brought about by the efforts of a hundred patriots, can be accomplished by the force of time and circumstances. Or else who could have thought that the people of Indian states proverbially so meek and mute, would have the boldness to meet in an Indian State, to discuss politics, and more wonderful, the chiefs may have the tolerance to allow such meetings in their own capital. Very unique in their annals, the people of Jetpur, Gondal, Rajkote and Limbdi held public meetings and openly and bravely discussed political questions of the day. Jetpur, Gondal and Rajkote sealed their approval over the project of the political conference, while Limbdi deliberated over the grant of the political reforms by the Thakore Saheb and had the boldness to point out the defects of the grant and to demand more. Even more wonderful is the feat performed by the local journal the "Kathiawad Times" in throwing off its attitude of abject worthlessness and appearing as an organ of real public opinion. That recorder of the incoming and outgoing notices of the political officers of the province or of the movements of the Rajas and their retinues, of once, has now turned into the correct recorder of all public movements and the free ventilator of all people's grievances. The journal, who had not the courage once to even drop the mildest hints to the chiefs, has now the boldness to adversely criticize various State administrations and to give a lift to all popular movements. Again, there is the birth of another weekly vernacular journal in Dhoraji-Kathiawar, that is, in the State of Gondal. That paper too is entering into the political arena, mildly and unassumingly. All these are the signs of the times which deserve to be marked here as the milestones of the progress of this province.

Rajkote's Gifts.

The proclamation of the Thakore Saheb of Rajkote to give to his people the full control of the Municipality of the City, creating a completely non-official municipal board without any official representation thereon, cannot but be termed a gift out and out by the broad minded Thakore Saheb. The gift is more commendable because, even in the district municipalities of British Inida, there is always found the presence of official element; and the right of electing a presided has been conceded only now. While the Thakore Saheb deserves all honour for this grant, it is hoped, he would scarcely think this to be the most he can give and would certainly listen to any legitimate demands by his people. Aspirations of the people, are not limited to municipalities and school committees now-a-days. They have a right to make laws for themselves, to spend their own money to their liking and to know and give the benefit of their views on all matters of public welfare. And thus Mr. Pundya the spokesman of the people was right in reminding the Thakore Sahebs that they could not be satisfied with what was given and the grant formed only a hundredth part of what they desired and deserved. Mr. Pandya was also right in reminding His Highness of the policy pursued in some of the States of giving with one hand and taking away with the other. That is the most unfortunate blunder committed by many of the Indian chiefs which make their people distrustful and suspicious of their masters, and mar the good feelings between the two. If you have a mind to give anything, think completely over it. Be convinced of the cause. Don't give it in a hesitating mood. Don't be afraid of it after giving it. Don't be suspicious of your people. If you give it, give it with all sincerity, with perfect good faith, with confidence in your people; or you don't give it at all.

Bhavnagar's Sleep.

Sir Prabhashanker Pattani seems to be content with his lot. He does not seem to be in a mood for any life. To keep Mr. Owen pleased, and to let things go as they do, appears to be his line of action in Bhavnagar. If Sir Prabhashanker has lost all love of life, it is indeed creditable to him. If he means to lead a retired life, none would grudge him that comfort. But, for all that the people of Bhavnagar cannot afford to suffer. Administrations are after all an active service and he must show his capability for that; and has he lost all respect for the memory of the late Maharaja? If, not, why does he not convene the People's Assembly so lovingly brought into existence by the late Maharaja. Apart from the question of extending and developing it, the Assembly seems to have been administered a sleeping doze. When other States of Kathiawad, are awaking this province appears to be lagging behind; and all that is due to Sir Prabhashanker's lethargy and Mr. Owen's apathy. Would they care to be up now?

Wanted Another Arts College.

Considering the area, educational institutions, condition of the people, and the number of progressive and well-to-do chiefs, in the province, Kathiawad can be a fit field even for a University. Even that is not an altogether impossible or impracticable suggestion if some strong and influential body comes out to move for it. But that apart, why cannot Kathiawad have one more arts college at Rajkote, where three lakhs are ready lying idle for it. Kathiawad must have a college maintained and controlled by the public in the province, if we want to get rid of the whims of the State owned college authorities. Again we must make Rajkote, the centre of all our social and educational movements. Moreover, a college does not require great funds. One trip to Bombay and to States in Kathiawad, can fill our purses to the full. The best thing for such a scheme is to form a Kathiawad Educational Society on the lines of Deccan, Charottar or Surat Societies and provisionally to appoint a board of influential people to start the movement. We can even invite Mr. Amritlal V. Thakkar, the Kathiawadi member of the Servants of India Society to organize the work and can also secure the services of some Kathiawad graduates who are now working as volunteers in other societies. If any gentleman with love of education and influence in the province and in Bombay, and able and willing to work can be found out, there is a sure hope of starting a college at Rajkote in near future.

ALMOST HUMAN PLANTS

ELECTRICAL SHUDDER OF A DYING GREEN PEA.

When Mr. Bernard Shaw paid a visit says an English contemporary, some years ago to Sir Jagadis C. Bose's laboratory at Maida Vale he was unhappy, as a vegetarian, to find that a piece of cabbage was thrown into violent convulsions when scalded to death. Many tender-hearted readers of "The Life of Sir Jagadis C. Bose" will experience the same kind of sensation.

Professor Patrick Geddes gives a fascinating account of the great Indian scientist's researches into what it almost seems possible to consider the emotions of plant life. If Sir Jagadis would call his next treatise "On Forked Radishes, by One of Them," he would be expressing the secret thought of a good many of his admirers.

Plants, according to this new summary of Bose's discoveries originally described by their author in 2,500 pages of printed matter —have memories and nervous sensations, pulses and death spasms, likes and dislikes with a sensitiveness to heat light and electricity which throws humanity utterly into the shade.

"May it not be said," observes the Indian savant, "that the story of the plants has a pathos of its own beyond any that we have conceived?"

ELECTRICITY IN GREEN PEAS.

Who will deny the pathos of that common event, the death of a green pea When a pea dies it shudders. But, more shocking still—

There is an electrical spasm corresponding to the mechanical spasm at death. The electro-motive force generated at death-temperature is sometimes considerable. Bose shows that in each half of a green pea it may be as high as half a volt. If five hundred peas were arranged in series the electric pressure would be five hundred volts, which may cause even electrocution of unsuspecting victims. And, as Bose drily remarks: "It is well that the cook does not know the danger she runs in preparing the particular dish; it is fortunate for her that the peas are not arranged in series."

Plants, it apears, pulsate in almost exactly the same way as human beings, and, strangely enough, this plant-pulse is affected by the same poisons as the heart-beat of a man. Plants even have some advantages over men. When, for example, growth has normally ended it may be started anew, by electrical treatment.

So here,' comments Professor Geddes, "is at any rate some support for the ever-recurring dream of rejuvenescence. And even if this be no more, at least for the higher species, than a mirage of life, we may a least suggest the possible fruitfulntss of discussion, perhaps even collaboration, between, say, one of Bose's experimental assistants and one of the young neurologists beforb whom the war has so strongly brought problems of this nature."

Perhaps the most marvellous thing about this Indian genius's discoveries is that they are all plainly demonstrable to ordinary men and women. He has invented an apparatus which magnifies the infinitesimal movements of plants as much as a hundred million times. By using only the ten-million power he makes a snail appear to move 24 times faster than the shell of one of the Queen Elizabeth's 15-in. guns at the moment of leaving the muzzle.

Add to this the following little story of Bose's greatest friend, the poet Rabindranath Tagore (now in England), and you get a glimpse of the man: "Once, on receiving an invitation from the poet to stay with him at his house on the River Padima, Bose accepted it with the demand of the tallest and highest hospitality his friend could render him—that of a new story to be written every day and read to him every evening. It was in this fashion that one of the most beautiful series of Tagore's stories came to be written."

THE LIMIT.

INDIA AT SCARBOROUGH.

The discussions at the Labour Party Conference at Scarborough last week revealed many important cleavages of opinion in the ranks of Labour on many questions of importance. But it was notable that in the case of India there was absolute solidarity and unanimity. The views of the Party about India, which we have have no doubt at all are the views of a lage majority of the people of the British Isles, were expressed in a resolution which was as comprehensive and uncompromising as any patriotic Indian could desire. It ran as follows:—

(a) "That the Conference reaffirms its conviction that only on the basis of democratic self-determination, with adequate protection for minorities, can stable or satisfactory settlement of the world be arrived at; and that this principle is applicable to all peoples that show themselves capable of expressing a common will."

INDIA.

(b) "The Conference therefore demands the full and frank application of this principle in the reorganisation of the Government of India that is now in progress in such a way as to satisfy all the legitimate aspirations of the Indian people; it asks that corresponding measures may be taken in Burma, Ceylon, and other parts of the British Empire in which self-government is demanded. It emphatically protests against the militarist and repressive methods adopted by the present British Government, and expresses its sympathy with the peoples now held in subjection. It denies the right of any Government to govern a country against the will of the majority; and while expressing the hope that all the peoples of the British Empire will prefer to remain as parts of that Empire so soon as their aspirations have been dealt with in a thoroughly conciliatory manner by the granting of adequate measures of autonomy, it declares that the final decision must rest with those people themselves."

(c) "The Conference deeply deplores the cruel and barbarous action of British officers in the Punjab; it extends its sympathy to the sufferers by these unpardonable atrocities, which after much delay have now been far too mildly censured by the Government; and it urges that all the officials concerned should be formally brought to trial before a criminal court, in order that their personal responsiblity for acts contrary to law may be investigated, and, if found guilty, that they may be duly punished. Whilst doing this the Conference is fully alive to the fact that the civil Government must be held responsible for what has happened, and calls for the recall of the Viceroy as the only proof that can be given to India that this country is deeply moved by what has taken place and does not mean it to be repreated."

Here we have, firstly, an unequivocal recognition of the right of India fully to determine for herself her own destiny—her own form of government and her own choice as to whether she will or not, when that right of self-determination is recognised, remain a member of the British Empire; and, secondly, an equally gratifying and unequivocal recognition of the only proper course which the Government should pursue in dealing with the scandal of the Punjab atrocities. We are not sure that the resolution takes proper account of the absurdity of attempting to make use of the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme as machinery for the application of the principle of self-determination, seeing that the scheme is founded on a negation of the principle of self-determination. But we imagine that is only weakness of phraseology and that there is no implied intention of suggesting that the satisfaction of the legitimate aspirations of the Indian people can be achieved by means of the Government of India Act, 1919. A reorganisation of the Government of India that was to accord the full right of self-determination to the people of India would be a process that would necessarily consign Mr. Montagu's anaemic progeny to the graveyard. And it is clear that the Labour Party do stand uncompromisingly by the full principle of self-determination and its honest interpretation and application as a policy.

OURS MUST BE THE FINAL DECISION.

As for the question of remaining or not remaining within the Empire the position can be clearly stated thus: The policy of the Congress, which can be said without question to represent the people of India, is, and has always been, self-government within the Empire. But it is and must always be a matter of their own choice. Theirs must be the final decision and it is just because the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme, set out by building on the denial of the principle of self-determination contained in the announcement of August, 1917, and finally enshrined the denial of that principle in the Act of 1919, that it will have to go by the board, when the Government of India is reorganised "in such a way as to satisfy all the legitimate aspirations of the Indian people." The Congress has stood for self-government within the Empire, not as some people seem to suppose, because loyalty to the British Empire, in any circumstances, is a sort of divine injunction imposed upon all the peoples who have come, either with or without their own assent, wihin its capacious fold, but because the British Empire stood for certain ideals and because Indian interests have become, through political and economic associations, inextricably bound up with the British Empire whether Indians like it or not. And for that reason there is still ground for the hope, expresed in the Scarborough resolution, that the people of India will prefer to remain as part of the Empire so soon as their aspirations have been met by the granting of adequate measures of autonomy. But it has to be understood clearly, that militarist and repressive methods and reactionary policy can be carried to a point, where any alternative to inclusion in the British Empire might be faced and welcomed rather than that the Indian people should continue to groan under those methods and policy.

And it is this consideration which makes the issue with which the second part of the resolution dealts a matter of such vital import and urgent consideration to the people of this country, if they desire India to continue her willing assent to inclusion within the Empire. The happenings in the Punjab last year inflicted an outrage and humiliation on the whole Indian people and have produced a state of mind which cannot be disposed of by gestures either by Mr. Montagu or more important beings. The situation requires to be dealt with by radical methods. You can appeal to people not to bear malice and vengeance, to give love for hatred and to repay cruelty with charity of feeling. That is a beautiful sentiment to come from the lips of philosophers and prohets of a new era of love and piety. And we join heartily in the hope that the response to the appeal will be as whole-hearted as it could only be on the part of a people so little given to national hat malice and thoughts of vengeance as the great Indian nation. But when the same appeal comes from politicians or Ministers who are more canny, if not Machiavellian, than overflowing with the simple kindness of poets, it must be treated on practical grounds. And the first thing we have to remember is the responsibility we owe to the victims of the past, as well as the potential victims of the future. The most patient and long-suffering people in the world have their limit of endurance and it is reached when their rulers express their continued confidence in the Viceroy under whose administration the awful catalogue of crimes and blunders in the Punjab were committed; who supplied the weapons with which the crimes were committed; who refused to lift a hand to rescue the people when he saw them in process of commission and only replied to appeals for intercession by harsh and hectoring admonitions to the sufferers. It is reached when the chief perpetrator of the crimes is commended for his courage, energy and decision. It is reached when the people are told that Martial Law can be imposed upon them to punish them and change their morale, rather than to restore order and establish peace. It is reached when the people are told that the bombing of innocent unarmed people from aeroplanes is not only justifiable but necessary in emergencies. It is reached when the ferocious curs—to use Mr. H. G. Wells' expression—are handed over to be dealt with for their atrocities to the people who whipped them on to their deeds or watched their brutalities without protest. It will be well passed, if and when the Army Council exonerate General Dyer.

It is well that the Labour Party have recognised the need for drastic and uncompromising action in dealing with the people who have lacerated India and inflicted an indelible stain on British honour; that they have seen the impropriety, injustice and danger of leaving Lord Chelmsford on the viceregal throne. Those who were present when this resolution was passed carried away an ineffaceable impression of the deep sincerity and emotion which marked the action of these many hundreds of delegates of British Labour when they acclaimed the resolution and when, again, they rose and stood in silent reverence to the dead. We believe that demonstration represents the true heart of Britain. If it did not there could be no hope that India would degrade herself by further association with a people who refused to reprobate these atrocities and punish the perpetrators. Nor can that hope be sustained unless the people of Britain rouse themselves to see that their sentiments, as well as those of India, are not outraged by a failure to do all that the Scarborough resolution demands.—"India".

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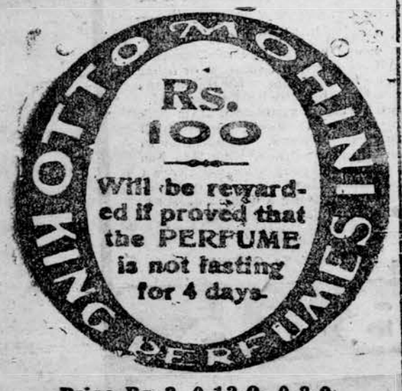

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